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MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

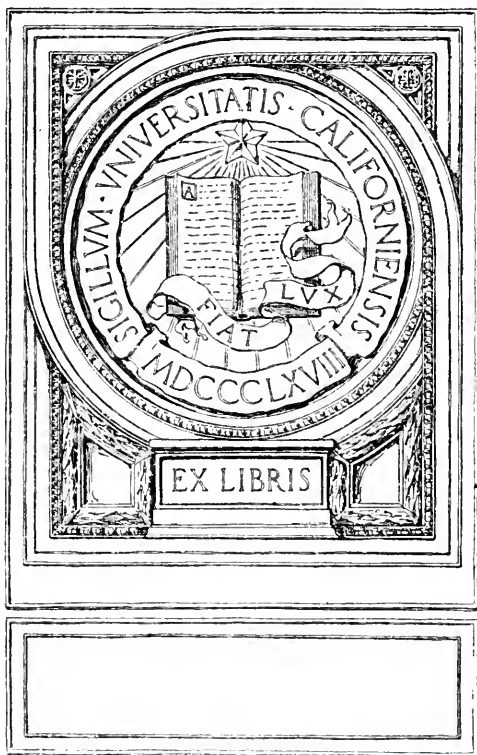
HANDBOOK

1915

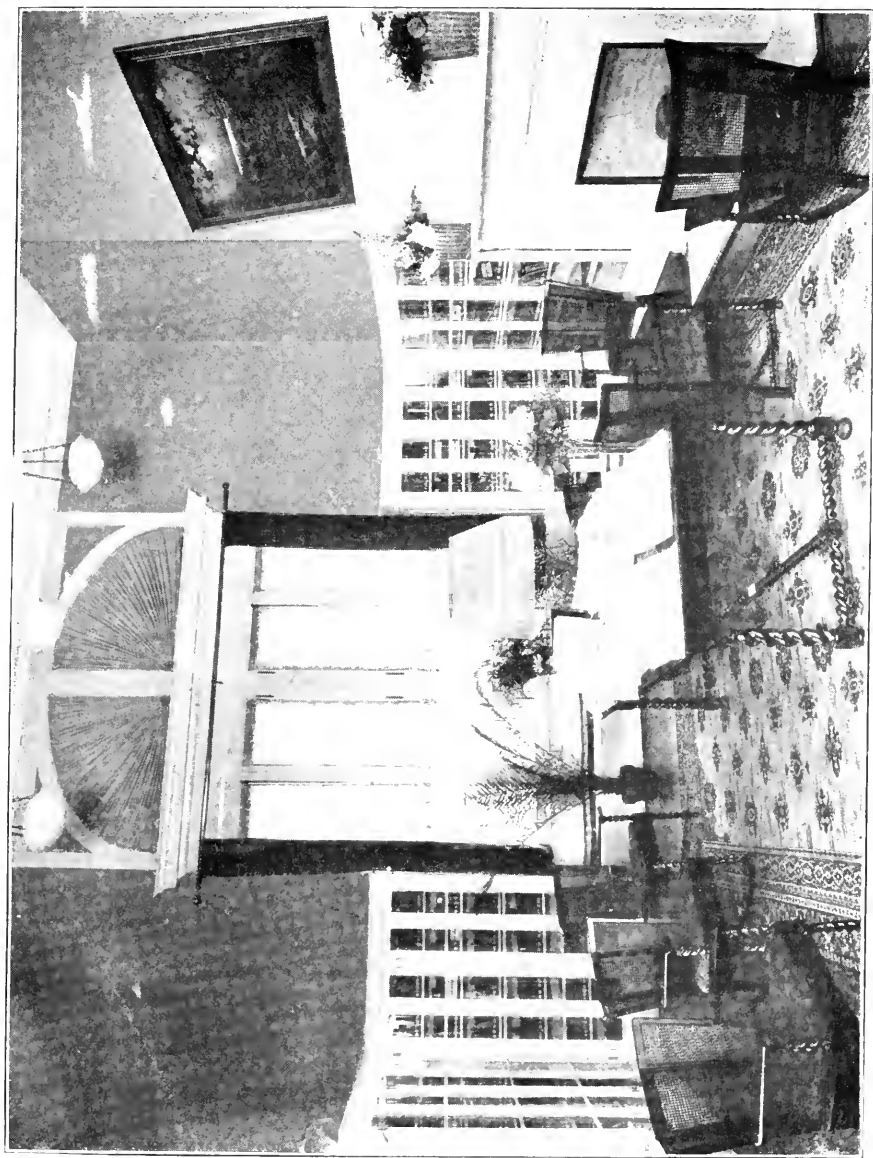
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

1916

EXCHANGE







LIBRARY ROOM, MISSOURI BUILDING, PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION.
LOAN EXHIBITION OF BOOKS.

Missouri Library Association

HANDBOOK

1915

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

1916

JEFFERSON CITY
THE HUGH STEPHENS CO.
PRINTERS



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SCHOOL

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MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis,
President.

JOHN P. GREENE, President William Jewell College, Liberty.

A. ROSS HILL, President University of Missouri, Columbia, *ex officio.*

HOWARD A. GASS, State Superintendent of Schools, Jefferson City, *ex officio.*

ELIZABETH B. WALES, Jefferson City, *Secretary.*

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Hon. Elliott W. Major, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City,
Mo.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you the ninth annual report of the Missouri Library Commission. Special interest attaches to this report, as it contains an account of the progress and growth of the libraries in the State of Missouri during the past ten years. This record is a most creditable one, indeed, and we believe that some of it may be attributed to the work done by the Commission in encouraging the establishment of libraries and in aiding those who carry them on to do so in the most efficient manner.

The needs of the immediate future are, first, the provision for rural extension work on a large scale by means of field workers, and the systematization of the legislative reference work, which is now carried on only during sessions of the legislature. The importance of both these forms of extension can hardly be overestimated.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR E. BOTSWICK.
President.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

As a result of the circular issued from the State University, signed by F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; Carrie Westlake Whitney, Kansas City Public Library; C. E. Yeater, Sedalia Public Library; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library, and J. T. Gerould, University Library, Columbia, a number of librarians and library trustees met in the Academic Hall of the University of Missouri, Columbia, on December 18, 1900. At this meeting an organization was formed to be known as the Missouri Library Association.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney	Hon. C. E. Yeater
Miss Frances A. Bishop	Miss Gertrude Smith
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crunden	Miss Faith E. Smith
Mrs. J. N. Edwards	Mr. W. K. Stone
Miss A. J. Thompson	Mr. W. B. Mackey
Mrs. K. Roberts	Mr. Horace Kephart
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gerould	Mr. Louis Benecke.

The first constitution, dated December 18, 1900, remains unaltered in its statement of the object and membership of the association. Amendments have added the retiring president to the executive board, set October as the month for the annual meeting, raised the annual membership fee from fifty cents to one dollar, established a contingent fund of ten dollars for incidental cost expenditures, provided definitely for annual reports from the secretary and treasurer, and created an institutional membership with a special fee.

Beginning with the year 1900, sixteen meetings have been held as follows:

First or organization meeting	Columbia	December	18-20, 1900
Second annual meeting	Kansas City	October	24-25, 1901
Third annual meeting	Sedalia	October	24-25, 1902
Fourth annual meeting	St. Joseph	October	29-30, 1903
Fifth annual meeting	St. Louis	October	17, 1904
Sixth annual meeting	Jefferson City	October	24-25, 1905
Seventh annual meeting	Joplin	November	7- 8, 1906
Eighth annual meeting	Warrensburg	October	15-16, 1907
Ninth annual meeting	Moberly	October	15-16, 1908
Tenth annual meeting	Columbia	October	25-26, 1909
Eleventh annual meeting	Springfield	October	20-21, 1910
Twelfth annual meeting	Hannibal	October	19-20, 1911
Thirteenth annual meeting	St. Louis	October	24-26, 1912

(Joint meeting with Illinois Library Association.)

Fourteenth annual meeting.....	St. Joseph.....	October	22-24, 1913
(Joint meeting with Kansas Library Association.)			
Fifteenth annual meeting.....	Sedalia.....	November	18-20, 1914
Sixteenth annual meeting.....	Joplin.....	October	20-22, 1915

The first aim of the association was to secure a library commission for the State of Missouri. In 1901 a committee of the association was appointed to advocate the passage by the legislature of a bill creating a state library commission; the efforts of this committee were unsuccessful and Senate Bill 230 (41st General Assembly, 1901) failed of passage. The second annual meeting passed a resolution October 24, 1901, requesting the co-operation of a committee of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. During the next session of the legislature efforts were made to secure the passage of House Bill 78 (42nd General Assembly, 1903) which died in the Finance Committee. In 1905 action was taken encouraging the presentation of an amendment to the State Constitution to permit the levy of a library tax as an extra and separate item of municipal revenue. The legislature took no action on the amendment suggested. In October, 1907, at the eighth annual meeting, the legislative committee brought in its final report stating that a measure (Senate Bill 232, 41th General Assembly, 1907) creating the Missouri Library Commission was incorporated in the laws of the state. (Laws of Missouri, 1907, p. 353; Revised Statutes 1909, Section 8171-8176). After this success the legislative activities of the association were suspended until 1914, when a committee was appointed to draft and arrange for the presentation in the legislative session of 1915 of a bill to secure the distribution of Missouri state publications to libraries through the Missouri Library Commission. The measure (House Bill 781) met with opposition in committee and was not reported favorably. During the same session the introduction in the House of Representatives of a bill aiming to establish a county library system (House Bill 981) roused the interest of members of the association. The bill was referred to the House committee on State Libraries, from which it was reported without recommendation. In October, 1915, the Missouri Library Association authorized the appointment of a committee to draft and present for discussion at the next annual meeting a county library law.

In other lines the records of the association show the same devotion to the library interests of the state. In 1903 action was taken toward a model library exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, but in the end, the St. Louis Public Library

co-operating with the American Library Association carried through this enterprise, and conducted a model library in the Missouri State Building, April 30 to December 1, 1904. In 1905 a committee of the Association edited from copy supplied by the members a handbook giving information concerning the library work of the state; through the kindness of the State Superintendent of Schools this material was published as part of his annual report; separates were secured by the association and widely distributed. In 1911 a committee on Missouri bibliography began work in the endeavor to develop and put into permanent form a subject bibliography of Missouri; it was found impossible to secure funds for such work, and in 1913 the committee was discharged by the request of its chairman. In 1912 a permanent fund was started to be used to finance progressive work; the increase of this fund was secured by the constitutional amendment of 1913, which provided that the fees from institutional members should be credited thereto. In 1914 a committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of a series of district library meetings; the committee reported in 1915 and was continued and authorized to arrange district meetings for 1916 as outlined.

Extending its influence beyond state boundaries, the Association in 1906 by resolution joined in a protest against a congressional bill of copyright which would have resulted in restricting the importing privilege of libraries. In 1912 the annual meeting was made a joint meeting with the Illinois Library Association, and in 1913 a joint meeting with the Kansas Library Association. At the 1913 meeting action was taken qualifying the Association for institutional membership in the American Library Association, and the first representatives of the Association in the A. L. A. Council were elected.

The meeting of 1915 arranged for the revision and republication of the handbook, and at the request of the Missouri State Teachers Association appointed a co-operative committee to investigate library conditions in the high schools of the state.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1905-15.

Presidents.

J. T. Gerould	1905	W. H. Kerr	1910
Sula Wagner	1906	Austin D. Wolfe	1911
W. L. R. Gifford	1907	Paul Blackwelder	1912
Elizabeth B. Wales	1908	Charles E. Rush	1913
H. O. Severance	1909	*Florence Whittier	1914
		Jesse Cunningham	1915

*Acting President, Harriet P. Sawyer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1905—	1910—
Faith E. Smith.	Austin D. Wolfe.
L. M. McAfee.	Frances A. Bishop.
1906—	1911-1912—
F. A. Sampson.	Paul Blackwelder.
W. H. Kerr.	Charles E. Rush.
1907—	1913—
Elizabeth B. Wales.	C. E. Miller.
W. H. Kerr.	Nancy McLachlan.
1908—	1914—
H. O. Severance.	Harriet P. Sawyer.
Bessie H. Lee.	Eleanor Hawkins.
1909—	1915—
W. H. Kerr.	Frances Fordice.
Bessie H. Lee	Nancy McLachlan.

Secretaries.

1905-06—Frances A. Bishop.
 1907-08—Flora B. Roberts.
 1909—Florence Whittier.
 1910-11—Marguerite McDaniel.
 1912-13—Florence Whittier.
 1914—Jesse Cunningham.
 1915—Mary E. Baker.

Treasurers.

1905-06—Frances A. Bishop.
 1907—Flora B. Roberts.
 1908-12—Clarence E. Miller.
 1913—Lula M. Wescot.
 1914-15—Alice R. Gladden.

OFFICERS OF 1916.

President, Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis.
 Vice-President, Frances Fordice, Public Library, Sedalia.
 2nd Vice-President, Lillian Sutherland, Public Library, Kansas City.
 Secretary, Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri, Columbia.
 Treasurer, Endora Martin, Public Library, St. Joseph.

COMMITTEES.

Revision of Handbook—

Arthur E. Bostwick, Chairman.
 Elizabeth B. Wales.
 Mary B. Swanwick.
 Charles E. Rush.
 Mary E. Baker, ex officio.

County Library Law—

Arthur E. Bostwick, ex officio.
 Jesse Cunningham, ex officio.
 Purd B. Wright, ex officio.
 Henry O. Severance, ex officio.
 Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer.
 Elizabeth B. Wales.

Joint Committee on High School Libraries.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer
 Ward H. Edwards
 T. J. Walker
 Alice Blair

Missouri Library Association.
 Missouri State Teachers' Association.

Consulting member, Secretary of Missouri Library Commission.

The meeting of 1916 is scheduled for Columbia.

OFFICERS OF 1917.

President, Ward H. Edwards, William Jewell College, Liberty.

Vice-President, Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri, Columbia.

2nd Vice-President, L. Kathryn Jarvis, Park College, Parkville.

Secretary, Harold L. Wheeler, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla.

Treasurer, Margery Quigley, Public Library, St. Louis.

Constitution of the Missouri Library Association.

Proposed at the annual meeting held at Warrensburg, October 15, 1907, and unanimously adopted at the annual meeting held at Moberly, October 16, 1908.

I. The name of this association shall be the Missouri Library Association.

II. The object of this association shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Missouri.

III. Any person interested in advancing its object may become a member of this association by vote of the executive board and payment to the treasurer of the annual fee.

IV. The officers of this association shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting to serve for one year or until their successors be chosen. They shall, together with the retiring president, constitute the executive board, which shall have full power to act for the association in intervals between meetings.

V. There shall be at least one meeting each year. The time and place of each meeting shall be fixed by the association or by the executive board, and ample notification shall be sent in each instance to every member of the association. The annual meeting shall be held in October.

VI. The annual fee shall be one dollar for each member and shall be payable to the treasurer in January. No officer, committee, or member of the association shall incur any expense in its name, nor shall the treasurer make any payment from its fund (except as otherwise provided for in this section) unless authorized to do so by vote of the executive board. A contingent fund of ten dollars (\$10) shall be placed at the disposal of the treasurer, to be expended at his discretion for the incidental expenses of the association, and all expenditures from this fund shall be accounted for in the treasurer's annual report.

VII. The secretary and the treasurer shall each present a report at the annual meeting of the association. The report of the treasurer shall be audited by the president before it is presented.

VIII. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the association by a majority vote of the members present, provided notice of the proposed amendment has been previously furnished to each member in the call for the meeting.

Amendment. There shall be an institutional membership, carrying the annual fee of \$2.00, the proceeds to be deposited in a special fund and used only by vote of the full executive board for printing library aids or for other purposes helpful to libraries in the state. All libraries of any kind, including school libraries, in the State of Missouri are eligible for this membership.

Members of the Missouri Library Association.

Andrae, Julia, Jefferson City, Librarian, Public Library.

Baker, Mary E., Columbia, Head Cataloger, University of Missouri.

Benecke, Louis, Brunswick.

Berger, Grace, Kansas City, Reference Department, Public Library.

Benedict, Inez, Carthage, Assistant, Public Library.

Blackwelder, Paul, St. Louis, First Assistant, Public Library.

Blackwelder, Mrs. Paul, St. Louis.

Blair, Alice, Warrensburg, Librarian, State Normal School.

Bock, Emma, St. Joseph, Assistant Loan Department, Public Library.

Bostwick, Arthur, St. Louis, Librarian, Public Library.
 Brown, Martha, St. Joseph, Librarian, Carnegie Branch.
 Bruten, Louis, St. Joseph.
 Carpenter, Mrs. G. O., St. Louis, 12 Portland Place.
 Clark, Mrs. M. B., Webster Groves, Librarian, High School.
 Cooper, Agnes, Kansas City, Public Library, Head Cataloger.
 Cunningham, Jesse, St. Joseph, Librarian, Public Library.
 Curran, Margaret, St. Louis, Children's Librarian, Cabanne Branch.
 Daggett, Wm. A., Springfield, Librarian, State Normal School.
 DeLaughter, Nellie M., St. Louis, Librarian, Carondelet Branch.
 Diephuis, A., St. Louis, Chief Delivery Stations, Public Library.
 Doane, Bertha, St. Louis, Chief Circulation Department, Public Library.
 Douglass, Anne M., Columbia, Librarian, Stephens College.
 Edwards, Ward W., Liberty, Librarian, Wm. Jewell College.
 Elliott, Mrs. L. G., Fulton, Librarian, William Woods College.
 Floyd, Louise, St. Joseph, Assistant, Washington Park Branch.
 Fordice, Frances, Sedalia, Librarian, Public Library.
 Frodsham, Jane, Savannah, Librarian, Public Library.
 Gentry, Irene, Kansas City, Secretary to Librarian, Public Library.
 Gifford, Wm. L. R., St. Louis, Librarian, Mercantile Library.
 Gladden, Alice R., Carthage, Librarian, Public Library.
 Graham, A. W., Tarkio, Librarian, Tarkio College.
 Gratian, Josephine, St. Louis, Librarian, Soulard Branch.
 Griggs, Lillian, St. Louis, Librarian, Barr Branch.
 Hazeltine, Alice, St. Louis, Chief Children's Department.
 Hockett, F. L., Fayette, Librarian, Central College.
 Horine, Harriet, Springfield, Librarian, Public Library.
 Hull, Elizabeth, Louisiana, Librarian, Public Library.
 Jarvis, L. Kathryn, Parkville, Librarian, Park College.
 Kent, Sadie T., Cape Girardeau, Librarian, State Normal School.
 Klein, Mary J., St. Louis, Librarian, Academy of Science.
 Krug, Julia, St. Louis, Chief Traveling Library Department, Public Library.
 Langan, Grace L., Maryville, Librarian, Public Library.
 Lawrence, Elbert E., Craig, President, Public Library Association.
 Lee, Mrs. Bessie, Moberly, Librarian, Public Library.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Rosa M., Kansas City, Librarian, Medical Library Club.
 McCaughtry, Ruth, Springfield, Librarian, Drury College.
 McCoy, Helen R., Mound City, Secretary, Public Library Association.
 McLachlan, Nancy C., Hannibal, Librarian, Public Library.
 McPike, Josephine, St. Louis, Assistant, Crunden Branch.
 Martin, Eudora, St. Joseph, Cataloger, Public Library.
 Mason, Mrs. Annie P., St. Louis, Children's Librarian, Divoll Branch.
 Miller, Chas. E., St. Louis, Assistant Librarian, Mercantile Library.
 Moody, Katherine T., St. Louis, Reference Librarian, Public Library.
 Neale, Minnie, Kansas City, Head of Fiction Department, Public Library.
 Parsons, Mrs. Emma K., Columbia, Reference Librarian, University of Missouri.
 Peiffer, Helen, St. Joseph.
 Phillips, Grace D., Kansas City, Head of Periodical Department, Public Library.
 Rank, Zelia, St. Louis, Classifier, Public Library.
 Read, Helen S., Kansas City, Head of Order Department, Public Library.
 Reichert, Mary L., St. Joseph, Head of Catalog Department, Public Library.
 Rice, Mrs. Hattie R., Joplin, Children's Librarian, Public Library.
 Rush, Chas., Des Moines, Iowa, Librarian, Public Library.
 Saleski, Felicitas, St. Louis, Assistant, Soulard Branch.
 Sampson, F. A., Columbia, Bibliographer, State Historical Society.

Sandford, Anise, St. Joseph, Librarian, Washington Park Branch.
 Sawyer, Mrs. H. P., St. Louis, Chief of Instruction Department, Public Library.
 Scruton, George H., Sedalia, Director, Public Library.
 Severance, H. O., Columbia, Librarian, University of Missouri.
 Shryock, Effie W., Warrensburg, Assistant, State Normal School.
 Simonds, May, St. Louis, Reference Librarian, Mercantile Library.
 Slavens, Elizabeth S., Kansas City, Assistant, Westport Branch.
 Smith, Florence S., Kansas City, Acting Head of Reference Department, Public Library.
 Speck, Celeste, St. Louis.
 Stone, W. K., Columbia, Law Librarian, University of Missouri.
 Sutherland, Lillian, Kansas City, Head of Children's Department, Public Library.
 Swanwick, Mary S., Joplin, Librarian, Public Library.
 Tiesler, Mrs. Helen, St. Louis, Librarian Medical Library, Washington University.
 Tough, Elizabeth B., Kansas City, Librarian, Louis George Branch.
 Trigg, Blanche, Joplin, First Assistant, Public Library.
 Tutt, Helen, St. Louis, in charge of Public Catalog, Public Library.
 Wagner, Sula, St. Louis, Chief of Catalog and Order Department, Public Library.
 Wales, Elizabeth B., Jefferson City, Secretary Missouri Library Commission.
 Wallace, Carrie, Independence, Librarian, Public Library.
 Watson, Frances E., Fulton, Librarian, Public Library.
 Warner, Mrs. Cassandra, Kansas City, Head of Branches and Instruction Department, Public Library.
 Weissenborn, Lenora, St. Louis, Assistant, Delivery Stations Department, Public Library.
 Wells, Edwin, Maryville, Librarian, State Normal School.
 West, Artie, Clinton, Librarian, High School.
 Westcoat, Lula, St. Louis, Auditor, Public Library.
 Wheeler, H. L., Rolla, Librarian, Missouri School of Mines.
 Willson, Jennie K., St. Joseph, Head of Loan Department, Public Library.
 Wolfe, Ida M., Kansas City, Head of Clipping Department, Public Library.
 Woolman, Ruth, Jefferson City, Traveling Library Manager, Missouri Library Commission.
 Wright, Purd B., Kansas City, Librarian, Public Library.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS.

Carthage Public Library.	St. Louis Public Library.
Columbia, University of Missouri.	St. Joseph Public Library.
Hannibal Public Library.	Fayette, Central College.
Joplin Public Library.	Jefferson City, Missouri Library
Kansas City Public Library.	Commission.

Department of Libraries of the Missouri State Teachers' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association in 1908 in Kansas City, the secretary of the Commission, in response to a suggestion from the educational department of the state, organized a Department of Libraries. This department has held sessions at the following meetings of the Missouri State Teachers' Association:

Forty-eighth annual	St. Louis	1909
Forty-ninth annual	St. Joseph	1910
Fiftieth annual	Hannibal	1911
Fifty-first annual	Springfield	1912
Fifty-second annual	St. Louis	1913
Fifty-third annual	St. Joseph	1914
Fifty-fourth annual	Kansas City	1915

At the meeting of 1910 the department was recognized on the program of the General Session, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis being invited to give an address on libraries. The sessions of the department have been given up to papers and discussions on children's reading and the problems of the school library.

In 1912, an effort was made to compile statistics for the school libraries of the state, but the work was not completed. In 1915, by request of the department, a committee of the association was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the State Library Association investigating school libraries.

OFFICERS, 1916.

Chairman	Paul Blackwelder, St. Louis
Vice-Chairman	Ward H. Edwards, Liberty
Secretary	Kate Dinsmore, Kansas City
<i>Joint Library Committee:</i>	
T. J. Walker, Jefferson City.	
*Alice Blair, Warrensburg.	

Summary of Library Advancement in Missouri Since 1906.

The first specialized account of Missouri libraries is found in a handbook published as a part of the report of the State Superintendent of Schools in 1906. The list included every library named in the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education (1876). Since the government report was issued many libraries have developed and not a few have passed out of existence (p.). The present handbook is based on the list of libraries reporting to the Missouri Library Commission.

Encouragement may be drawn from a summary of library development during the ten years which have elapsed since the issue of this first handbook. In St. Louis the beautiful central library building and six branch buildings have been built; Kansas City library has added the Lewis George branch building and four school branches, and is planning a large addition to its central building; St. Joseph has built the Washington Park branch and is planning a large addition; nine new public library

*Declined to serve.

buildings have been erected; fourteen towns have established public libraries; the State University and two colleges have erected separate library buildings; a state library commission has been created. Standards of library equipment have been set for members of the Missouri College Union, and for the Junior Colleges. A department of libraries has been developed in the State Teachers' Association; four local library clubs have come into existence, Columbia Library Club, Columbia; Missouri Valley Library Club, Kansas City; Southwest Library Club, Jasper county; Springfield Library Club, Springfield. The membership of the Missouri Library Association has more than doubled.

MISSOURI LIBRARIES, SHOWING DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

In 1906 Handbook.

Glasgow.....	1867
Kansas City.....	1876
Hannibal.....	1879
St. Joseph.....	1890
Trenton.....	1890
Brunswick.....	1891
Independence.....	1894
St. Louis.....	1894
Sedalia.....	1895
West Plains.....	1895
Jefferson City.....	1900
Moberly.....	1901
Springfield.....	1901
Louisiana.....	1903
Albany.....	1904
Joplin.....	1904
Carthage.....	1905
Maryville.....	1905
Bonne Terre.....	1905

Not in 1906 Handbook.

Webster Groves.....	1890
Kahoka.....	1893
Clarksville.....	1898
Lebanon.....	1898
Monroe City.....	1899
Nevada.....	1900
Columbia.....	1901
Huntsville.....	1905
Bowling Green.....	1906
Fulton.....	1908
Excelsior Springs.....	1909
Mound City.....	1909
Mexico.....	1911
Vandalia.....	1911
Centraha.....	1913
Craig.....	1913
Macon.....	1913
Savannah.....	1913
Webb City.....	1914
Bolivar.....	1915
Fayette.....	1915
Paris.....	1915
Salisbury.....	1915

Some of the libraries existed earlier as subscription, society or school libraries.

Of the twenty-five largest cities of Missouri (those over 5,000 population) eight are noted in the latest official manual as being without public libraries. They are as follows: St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, Wellston, Poplar Bluff, Kirksville, Chillicothe, Brookfield, Lexington. Of these places, St. Charles, Cape Girardeau, Poplar Bluff and Brookfield are working through local committees to establish public libraries. Not all

of them will attempt separate buildings at first, but all have developed a strong sentiment in favor of the public library for the people.

A glance at the foregoing table shows the steady advance of the public library in Missouri. These libraries serve communities varying in population from 700,000 to 600, and own books ranging in number from nearly 500,000 to 1,000. Subscription libraries and club libraries are every year adopting more progressive policies and becoming the basis for tax supported free libraries. To the credit of the communities of the state, it is found easier to secure support for the free public library than to obtain membership subscriptions for the limited association.

Of the 42 public libraries regularly reporting to the Missouri Library Commission, 19 are supported by public spirited citizens without the aid of a tax levy. Most of these will become city institutions in the future. Statistics of the libraries making continuous reports for the successive years 1907-1915 show an increase of total registration amounting to 85,519 borrowers; an increase of book-stock amounting to 423,889 volumes; and an increase of circulation amounting to 1,329,977.

TABLE 1907-1915—COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF LIBRARIES.

Light faced type indicates 1907; heavy faced 1915.

Place.	Library.	Registration.	Book stock.	Circulation.
Albany	Carnegie Public Library	184 150	4,139 3,000	
Bonne Terre	Memorial Library	3,704 5,318	3,449 4,028	8,106 13,774
Carthage	Free Public Library	4,616 1,765	9,079 4,381	42,389 27,353
Hannibal	Free Public Library	4,028 7,824	12,109 7,824	46,277 38,586
Independence	Public Library	900 575	4,800 3,301	18,360
Jefferson City	Free Public Library	2,888 1,501	9,000 5,447	33,567 17,616
Joplin	Free Public Library	7,108 6,291	27,527 11,000	120,344 42,500
Kansas City	Public Library	59,628 45,506	187,020 90,000	656,479 280,344
Louisiana	Public Library	2,651 1,193	5,559 2,599	10,586 11,493

TABLE 1907-1915—COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF LIBRARIES—Continued.

Light faced type indicates 1907; heavy faced 1915.

Place.	Library.	Registration.	Book stock.	Circulation.
Maryville.....	Free Public Library.....	{ 1,639 1,567	{ 8,649 3,200	{ 16,960 12,557
Moberly.....	Free Public Library.....	{ 2,000 1,600	{ 6,504 4,500	{ 38,206 25,495
Sedalia.....	Public Library.....	{ 8,365 4,735	{ 16,906 8,808	{ 68,410 44,077
Springfield.....	Public Library.....	{ 4,222 1,613	{ 5,552 1,675	{ 30,059 11,556
St. Joseph.....	Public Library.....	{ 20,197 8,252	{ 71,778 43,967	{ 282,453 183,715
St. Louis.....	Public Library.....	{ 100,717 64,804	{ 414,623 222,780	{ 1,690,037 1,124,716
St. Louis.....	Mercantile Library.....	{ 3,209 3,912	{ 147,643 130,910	{ 131,900 136,837
Trenton.....	Jewett Norris Library.....	{ 873	{ 6,150 6,300	{ 14,219 1,900
West Plains.....	Peace Memorial Library.....	{ *187 57	{ 6,150 4,800	{ 9,600 3,586

*Also about 300 school pupils.

Libraries newly reported between 1907 and 1915 add a registration of 7,341 borrowers and a book stock of 44,895 volumes, and show a circulation of 412,333 volumes.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE.

	1907.	1915.	Increase.
Public libraries.	18	43	27
Volumes in libraries.	570,895	994,784	423,885
Registration of readers.	150,217	243,107	92,890
Volumes circulated.	2,009,973	3,334,950	1,324,977

TOTAL CIRCULATION FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY YEAR.

	Volumes.		Volumes.
1907.	2,004,973	1912	2,872,135
1908	2,305,468	1913	3,030,596
1909	2,496,915	1914	2,758,889
1910	2,310,380	1915	3,334,950
1911.	2,473,778		
		9 year Total.	22,181,751

The total numbers represented in the foregoing tables may be reduced to concrete conceptions somewhat as follows: The books circulated by Missouri libraries from 1907 to 1915 if set out in two single lines on either side of the Missouri River would reach nearly from St. Louis to Kansas City; if they were laid flat they would cover a farm of 170 acres, or pave 116 miles of the State highway. If the same number of books were to be sent across the continent it would require 100 ordinary freight cars to transport them.

An excursion of the registered borrowers of the libraries of Missouri December 31, 1915, would need 217 trains of 15 cars each. The library army of borrowers is two and one-half times the numerical strength of the U. S. Army on a peace footing. Drawn up in line to get books at the St. Louis library these people would extend southward nearly to Cape Girardeau; from the Kansas City library the line would reach as far east as Sedalia. Allowing one minute for exchanging a book at either library it would lack but twelve days of being a year before the last man got his book, counting the library working day as twelve hours.

Books circulated during 1914 and 1915 (272,254 cubic feet) might have been used instead of stone (224,000 cubic feet) to build the new capitol.

Public Libraries and the Carnegie Building Fund.

Questions concerning the Carnegie Building Fund are frequent from communities in Missouri, and some information is therefore given below. The purpose of the Carnegie Corporation in giving libraries is best expressed in Mr. Carnegie's own words: "to give to those who desire to rise the aid by which they may rise; to assist but never to do all."

Carnegie Corporation of New York was organized November 10, 1911, under a charter granted by the state legislature in June of that year. The business of founding and aiding libraries, formerly carried on by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as an individual, was shortly afterward turned over to the corporation and has since been carried on by that body. The Secretary of the Corporation is James Bertram, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

An appropriation for erecting a library building is not a subsidy to which a municipality is automatically entitled by the fulfillment of certain conditions in advance of a definite promise of help. The Trustees of the Corporation reserve freedom of action to decide on the merits of any particular application.

Full statements are always required as to the population and tax revenue of a community before the application is deemed ready for decision by the Trustees, one of the objects of this inquiry being to prevent the community from binding itself to more than it should undertake.

In determining the amount of the gift, there is evidence to show that the progressive spirit of a town as shown in its local institutions and its civic development has due weight.

Before payments on a promised library building are begun, it is required that a suitable site be provided. It is well to have a suitable site in view before applying to the Carnegie Corporation.

A site to be suitable is one upon which there is substantial unanimity of opinion among the community, and it should be large enough to give light from all sides and to admit of extension of the building if such should become necessary in the future. It goes without saying that the location should be convenient to the majority of the prospective users of the library.

A municipal tax for the support of the library amounting to 10 per cent of the cost of the building must be spent annually

on carrying on a library in the building provided, and this should be considered as the **minimum** by communities.

No stipulation is made as to the name of the library. A tablet suitably inscribed in recognition of the gift is usually set into some part of the building.

The corporation does not co-operate with other donors in a building to be used jointly for a library and some other purpose, as such a course leads to complications.

Plans drawn for the building should be submitted to the secretary of Carnegie Corporation for approval. An illustrated memorandum on library building is sent with each promise to guide communities, what to aim at, and what to avoid in preparing plans.

The conditions of the Carnegie Corporation contract are framed to protect a community equally against official extravagance or official caprice, and work well under the Missouri library law, which provides that the library levy voted by the people shall be revoked only by a similar vote. (R. S. Mo. 1909, Sec. 8187). It is therefore quite within the rights of any citizen to demand that the contract entered into by the city government in one year shall be strictly kept by the city government each succeeding year as long as it remains in force.

The following gifts have been made to libraries in Missouri by Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation:

City.	County.	Population.	Year.	Amount.
Albany	Gentry	1,922	1905	\$12,500
Bolivar	Polk	1,975	1914	8,000
Carthage	Jasper	9,843	1904	25,000
Fayette	Howard	2,586	1914	10,000
Fulton	Callaway	5,228	1911	12,000
Huntsville	Randolph	2,247	1914	10,000
Jefferson City	Cole	11,850	1902	25,000
Joplin	Jasper	32,073	1903	40,000
Joplin	Jasper	Addition	1915	20,000
Louisiana	Pike	4,151	1901	10,000
Marshfield	Webster	1,193	1911	5,000
Maryville	Nodaway	4,762	1904	14,000
Mexico	Audrain	5,938	1913	12,500
Moberly	Randolph	10,923	1903	20,000
St. Joseph	Buchanan	77,403		
	South St. Joseph Br.		1902	25,000
	Washington Park Br.		1910	25,000
St. Louis City		687,029	1901	1,000,000
Sedalia	Pettis Co.	17,822	1900	50,000
Springfield	Greene	35,201	1905	50,000
Webb City	Jasper	11,817	1914	25,000
Liberty	William Jewell College.		1907	30,000
Parkville	Park College.		1910	15,000

Library gifts promised within the past three years:

City.	County.	Population.	Year.	Amount.
Greenfield	Dade	1,434	\$8,000
Humansville	Polk	913	5,000
Independence	Jackson	9,859	20,000
*Excelsior Springs	Clay	3,900	1914	10,000
†Nevada	Vernon	7,175	1915	17,500
‡Monroe City	Monroe	1,949	1916	10,000

*Building in course of erection.

†Architect's plans ready.

‡Tax voted and gift accepted.

MISSOURI PUBLIC LIBRARIES—1915.

Albany, Gentry County. Population 1922.

Carnegie Public Library.—Established 1905. First managed by a library association, which began work for a library in 1904. This association secured the offer of a building from Andrew Carnegie and circulated the petition for the library tax which was voted at the next election. The library is now operated by the city.

Building.—The Carnegie building, costing \$12,500, was erected in 1905; construction of brick and stone; interior finish, oak; one story and basement; height of first story, 15 feet; ground plan dimensions, 52x40½ feet; floor stack and wall cases of steel; electric light and furnace heat. Plan provides six rooms, reading room, reference room, delivery room, workroom, stack room, auditorium, librarian's office.

Architect, E. J. Eckel (Eckel & Aldrich), St. Joseph, Mo.



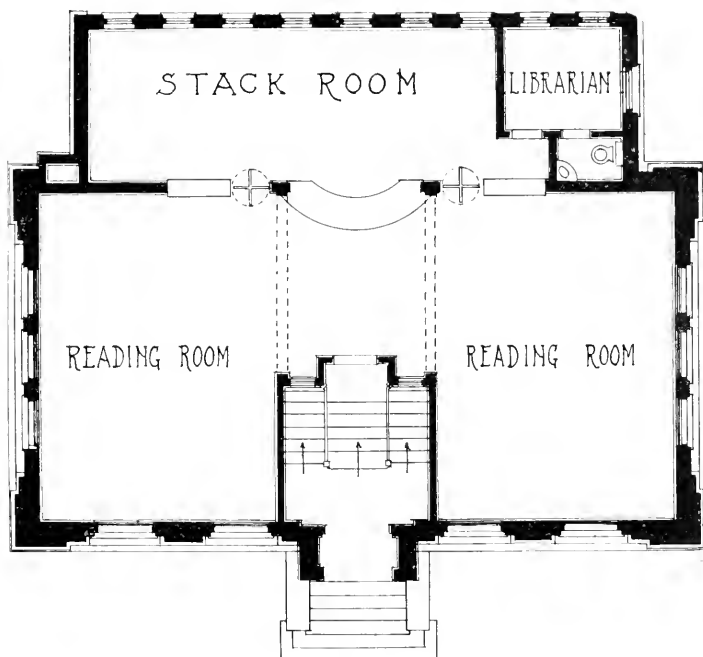
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ALBANY, MO.

Administration and work.—President of library board, A. B. Price; Librarian, May Erskine. Library free for lending and reference. Latest report December, 1915.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock			1,139
Registration	157	27	184
Circulation (No report)			
Total expenditure for year			\$853.31

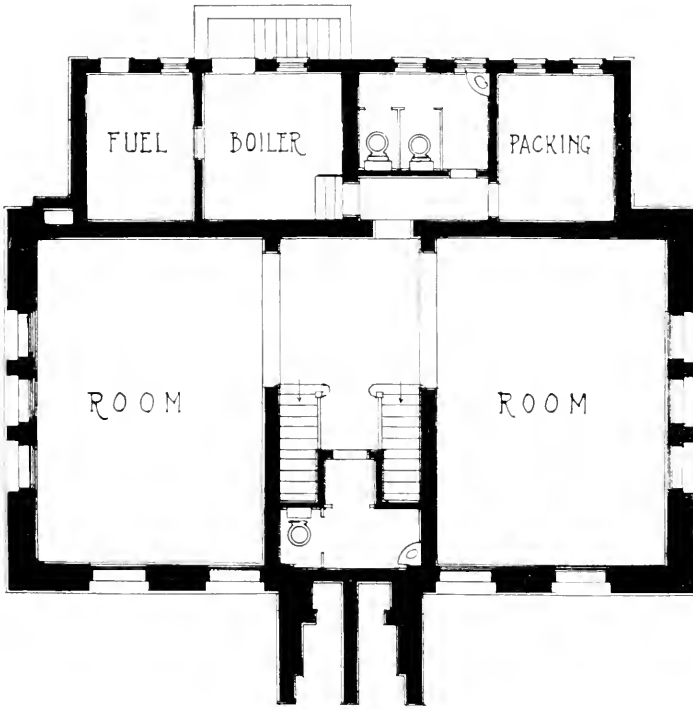
Bevier, Macon county. Population, 1900.

Public Library.—Owned and managed by a Literary Club of nine ladies, each paying ten cents (10c) per month as dues. The library service is voluntary, but a librarian is elected for one year, who appoints the attendant each week, and watches over the interests of the library.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
ALBANY-MO-
ECKEL & ALDRICH
ARCHITECTS
ST-JOSEPH-MO-



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
ALBANY-MO-
ECKEL & ALDRICH
ARCHITECTS
ST-JOSEPH-MO-

For two years (1914-15) the city council has allowed the use of a room in the city hall for the library. Librarian, Mrs. Alice K. Rowland.

Book stock.....	342
Registration.....	95
Circulation.....	624
Total expenditure (insurance).....	\$4.25

Bolivar, Polk county. Population, 1975.

Public Library.—Opened February, 1915. Operated under the state library law by the city of Bolivar. A tax was voted for its support in spring of 1915, and a Carnegie building costing \$8,000 was erected. Construction of brick, stone and cement; ground floor (9-foot ceiling) and first floor (13-foot ceiling); dimensions, 36 feet 1 inch by 60 feet 3 inches; interior finished in yellow pine, mission-stained; wood wall cases; semi-indirect electric lighting; steam heating. The plan provides seven rooms, reading room, children's room, auditorium, two waiting rooms, domestic art room, workroom. The first floor is at present undivided, the intention being to use later a double stack down center as a partition.

Architect, J. L. Heckenlively, Springfield, Mo.

Administration and work.—Secretary of library board, W. U. Townsend; Librarian, Pearl M. Sheers. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report December, 1915 (10 months).

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....	946	327	1,273
Registration.....	597	412	1,009
County borrowers.....			132
Circulation.....			11,279

No report of current expenditures.

Brunswick—

Brunswick Library Association incorporated under charter dated April 30, 1891; fund raised by donations; conducted under management of a club. March 11, 1914, the entire library was destroyed by fire; since then all library work has been suspended; the board expects to begin again as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained. Louis Benecke, President.

Bonne Terre, St. Francois county. Population, 6000.

Bonne Terre Memorial Library.—Established 1906; supported chiefly by the St. Joseph Lead Company.

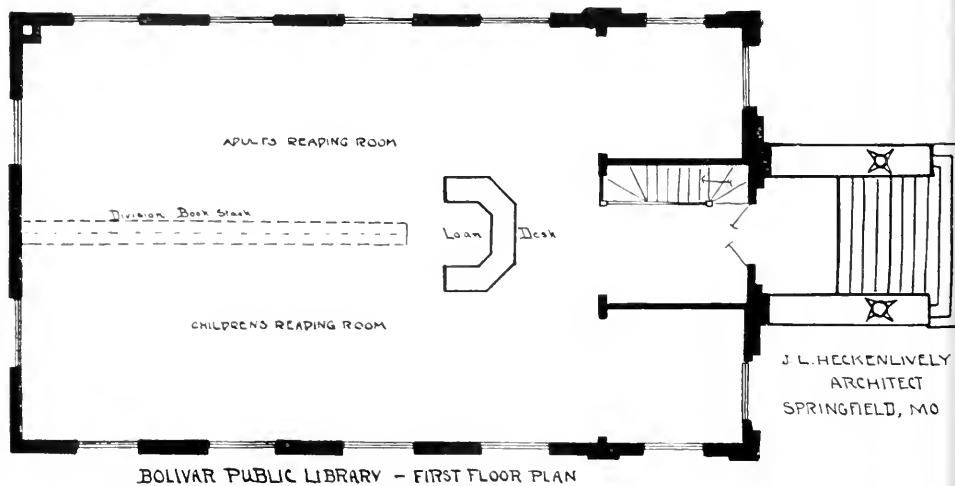
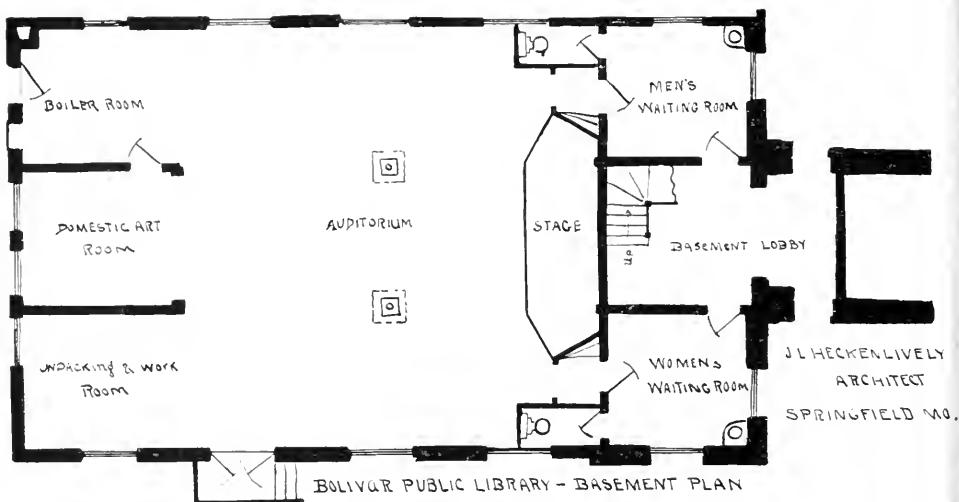
Building.—The Memorial building was the gift of Dwight A. Jones. It was completed in 1906; cost, \$14,000; it is a one story building of Bedford stone, with tile roof; interior finished in oak; ground plan dimensions 46 feet 7 inches by 29 feet 2 inches; height of ceiling, 10 feet; electric light; steam heat; floor stacks and wall cases of wood. Plan provides four rooms, reading room, delivery room, reference room, stack room.

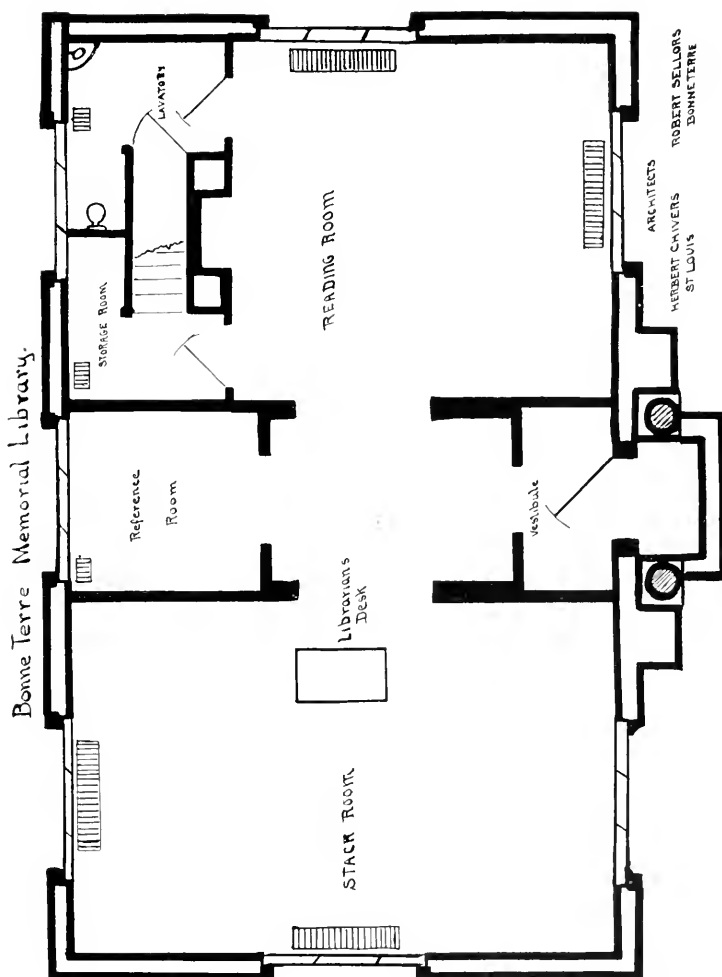
Architects, Herbert Chivers, St. Louis and Robert Sellors, Bonne Terre.

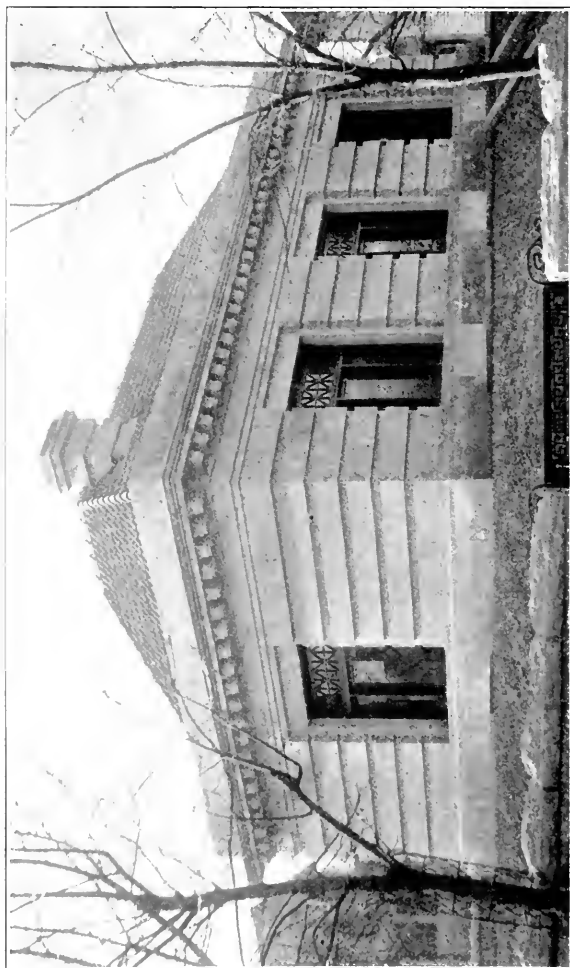
Administration and work.—President of library board, Robert Sellors; Librarian, Frances Stevens. One assistant is employed. Latest report October 1, 1914.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			3,449
Registration.....	132	238	370
Circulation.....	4,382	3,724	8,106

No report on expenditures.







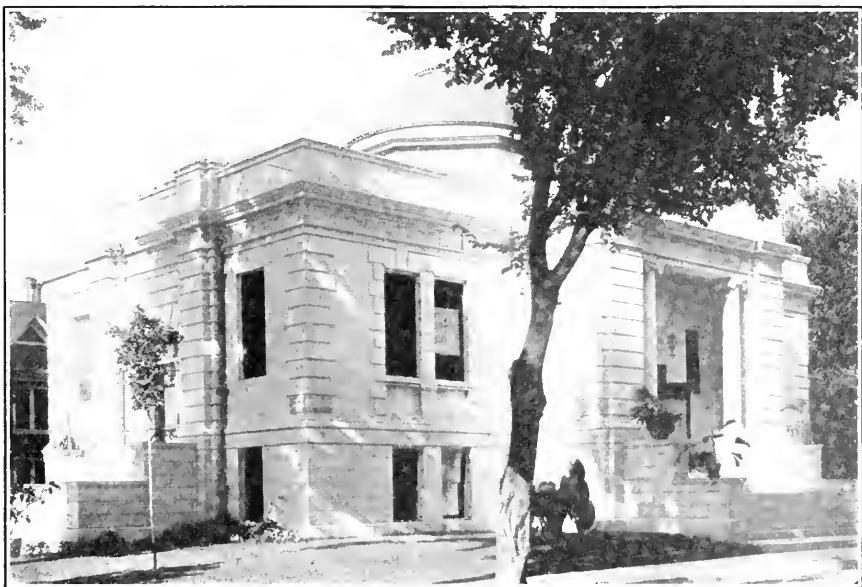
MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BONNE TERRE, MO.

Bowling Green, Pike county. Population, 1585.

Bowling Green Library.—Kept up by the Woman's Reading Club, each member in turn acting as librarian. Open once each week. At present the library occupies a small room in a church building; rent, heat and janitor service free. President Woman's Reading Club, Mrs. R. L. Motley; Chairman library committee, Mrs. George Wise. A free library with a certain number of restricted "pay books." Latest report February, 1916.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			1,404
Registration.....			
Circulation.....			1,040

No report of current expenditures.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, CARTHAGE, MO.

Carthage, Jasper county. Population, 9,483.

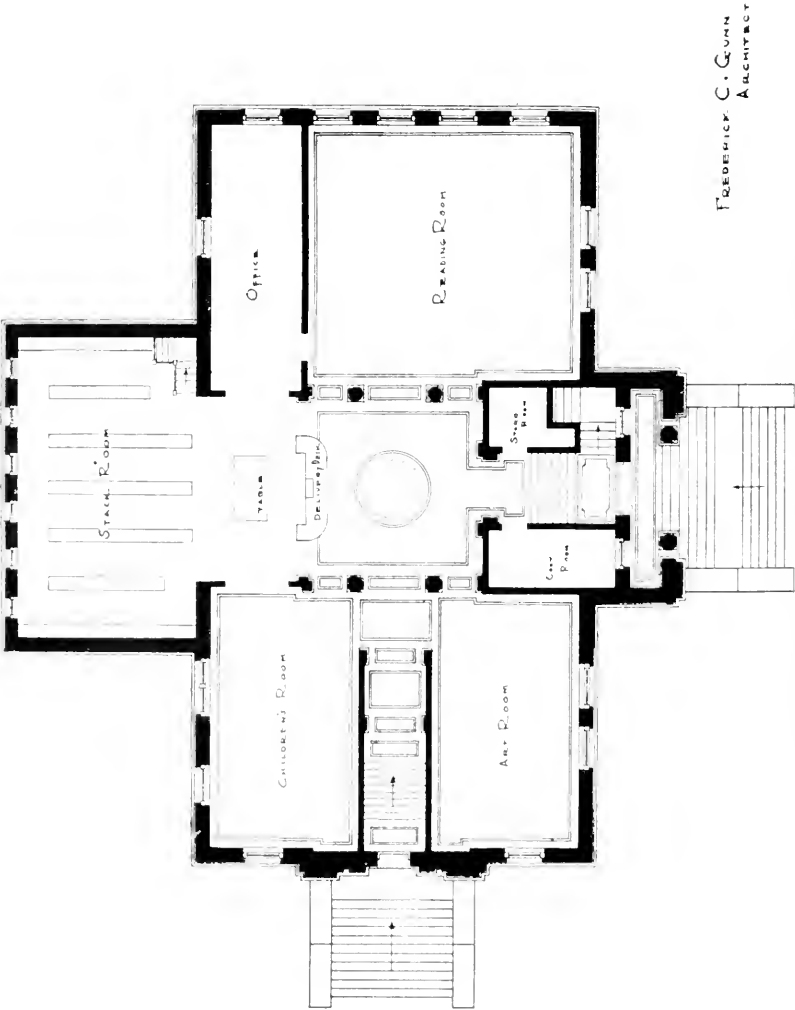
Free Public Library.—Established in 1903 by tax voted under the state law; opened to the public February, 1905.

Building.—The Carnegie library building was completed for occupation November, 1904. Cost, \$25,000; construction of Carthage stone; interior finished in natural oak; one story and basement; height of first story about 16 feet; ground floor dimensions 50x70 feet; electric light and gas; steam heat; steel floor stacks and wood wall cases. The plan provides nine rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, librarian's office, stack room, workroom, auditorium, art room and club room.

Architect, F. C. Gunn, Kansas City, Mo.

Administration and work.—President of library board, W. K. Caffee; Librarian, Alice Romaine Gladden; two assistants are employed. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report May, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			9,079
Registration.....			4,616
Circulation.....	30,089	12,300	42,389



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, CARTHAGE, MO.

Centralia, Boone county. Population, 2116.

Public Library.—Established April 15, 1903, by the Mid-week Club. A room connected with the rest room in the county court house is used by the library; rent free, and the superintendent of the rest room takes charge of the library on open days each week. The club pays a portion of the salary of the rest room and attendant, and defrays incidental expenses of the library. Chairman of the library committee, Lulu Hubbard; Librarian, Leonora Kirk. Library is free for loan and reference. Latest report December, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....	867	116	983
Registration.....	60	25	85

Circulation (No report).

There is no fee for nonresidents. 20 cards are held by country borrowers. No report of expenditure.

Clarksville, Pike county. Population, 900.

Clarksville Public Library.—Established 1898 through the efforts of Fortnightly Reading Club, assisted by other public-spirited women. Was incorporated according to laws of the state in 1909 as the Library Club, members of which pay one dollar per year towards maintenance of library.

Building.—Public library building was completed July 4, 1910; cost \$1,600; construction brick, first story and basement; height of first story 12 feet; ground plan dimensions 37 feet 8 inches; mission-stained oak; wood wall cases. Provides one large room on first floor which is used for library reading room, delivery room, and on club days as assembly room.

Architects, Mauran, Russell and Crowell, St. Louis, Mo.

Administration and work.—President of library board, Mrs. Mollie Anderson; Librarian, Mrs. Geo. H. Idle. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report December, 1915. During 1915 the following fund-producing enterprises were conducted: An excursion, netting \$19; three exchanges for the sale of pies, cakes and bread, netting about \$16 each. In arranging these the town was divided into three districts and donations asked for only in one district at a time. The ladies also collected a carload of old paper and magazines to be sold in the spring.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			1,309
Registration (No record).....			
Circulation.....			1,281

(Besides 707 magazine numbers.)

Total annual expenditure not recorded, but salaries of librarian and janitor and coal amounted in 1915 to.....	\$72.00
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

Columbia, Boone county. Population, 9,662.

Public Library.—Has been maintained by the Tuesday Club for upwards of fifteen years. Recently the county court granted the use of a room on the third floor of the courthouse. Chairman of library committee, Mrs. H. H. Tandy; Librarian, Lelia B. Willis. Library is free to all residents. Latest report April, 1916.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			2,082
Registration.....			548
Circulation.....	4,637	2,323	6,960
Total expenditure for year.....			\$191.09

Craig, Holt county. Population, 621.

Public Library.—Established January, 1913, when \$500 was raised by donations and the Library Association was organized. Books, furniture, pictures were given to equip the library rooms which at first were rented; later the town council permitted the use of a large room in the town hall free of rental.

Administration and work.—Library is under direction of the Library Association; President, Mrs. W. H. Hambaugh; Librarian, Mrs. Mary Guillems. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report December, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			1,192
Registration.....			86
Circulation.....			1,568
Total expenditure for year.....			\$70.00

Open three days in the week from 3 to 6:30 p. m.



C. I. A. PUBLIC LIBRARY, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

Excelsior Springs, Clay county. Population, 3,900.

C. I. A. Library.—Established July 1, 1909. The first fund was raised by donation. Early in 1909, thirty women of the city formed the Civic Improvement Association and collected books and money for a public library. By an agreement with the city council a two-story brick building was provided with quarters for the library in the second story and a public rest room on the first floor; light and heat were to be provided by the city, and the association assumed the responsibility of caring for the rest room and the library for five years. At the end of that time the association consented to continue their supervision until the new Carnegie building should be finished. A gift of \$10,000 was made by the Carnegie Corporation and a lot was secured, the association paying \$800 of the purchase price. The books of the C. I. A. Library, about 3,000 volumes, will become the property of the new city institution. The new building is in course of erection.

Administration and work—President of library committee, Mrs. W. L. Silvers; Librarian, Hazel Pfeiffer. Library loans to subscribers as above, free for reference. Latest report July 1, 1915. The library is under the management of the library committee of the Civic Improvement Association, aided by an advisory library committee from the city council. Borrowers pay \$1.00 per year membership fee; nonresidents must secure a resident freeholder as a guarantor; nonsubscribers may take books by deposit equal to the value of the book and a payment of ten cents a week for each book drawn. On account of the transient visitors to the springs, the last class of borrowers is a large one.

	<i>Adult Juvenile</i>		<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			2,476
Registration.....	132		132
Circulation.....	6,316	1,055	7,371
Total expenditure.....			\$678.34

Fayette, Howard county. Population, 2,586.

Public Library.—Opened April 1, 1915. The library movement was started in May, 1914. In the same year a tax of one mill was voted for the support of a free public library and the library was organized under the state library law. A lot for the building was the gift of Jordan Collier of Fayette.

Building—The Carnegie library building was completed March 1, 1915. Cost, \$10,000; construction of brick; one story and basement; height of main story, 15 feet; ground plan dimensions, 44x50 feet; direct electric lighting; steam heat; steel stack and wall cases. Aside from a small office room, the main floor is subdivided only by two ten-foot partitions enclosing the doorway, and another cutting off a small alcove; the book stack separates the children's corner from the reference room; in the basement the plan provides three rooms opening into each other, so that they may be thrown together when desirable.

Architect, Ben. G. Elliott, Mexico, Mo.

Administration and work—President of library board, L. W. Jacobs; Librarian, Ivah Dell Grigsby. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report November, 1915. (First 8 months' work.)

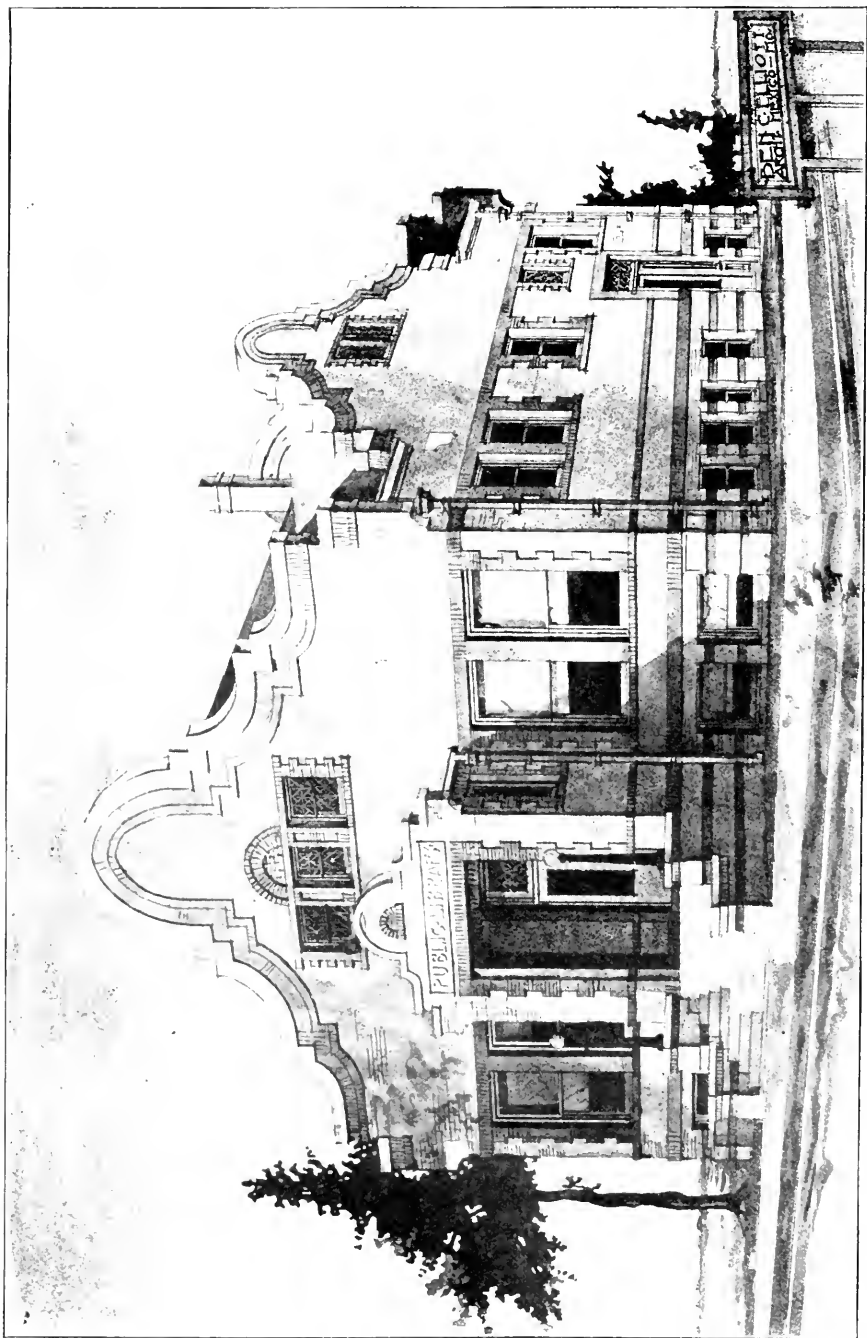
	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....	1,780
Registration.....	572
Circulation.....	No report
Annual income about.....	\$1,200.00

Fulton, Callaway county. Population, 5,228.

Public Library.—Established July 2, 1908, by the Fulton Library Association which had been developed by the effort of the Woman's Club. The first fund was raised by voluntary subscriptions for a free library, taken on a basis which assured a support of \$500 annually for three years. At the spring election of 1910 the library was taken over by the city. The same year the systematic organization of the library records was completed.

Building—The Carnegie building was completed in June, 1912, the corner stone having been laid November, 1911. Cost \$13,500, of which \$12,000 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, \$1,500 contributed by the city; the city also provided site valued at \$2,750. Construction, St. Louis grey pressed brick and Bedford stone; interior finish of oak; one story and basement; height of first story, 15 feet; ground floor dimensions 62x24 feet; wood wall cases; direct electric lighting; hot water heating system. Plan provides seven rooms, reading room, children's room, work room, reference room, auditorium, board room, club room.

Architect, Fred Bell, Fulton, Mo.

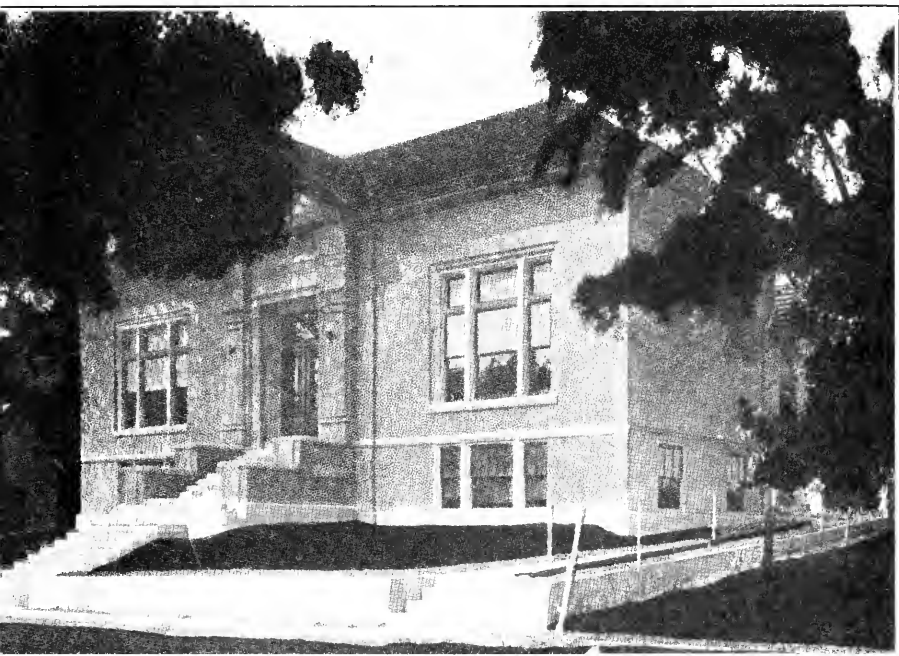


CARNegie PUBLIC LIBRARY, FAYETTE, MO.

Administration and work—President of library board, D. P. Bartley; Librarian, Frances E. Watson. Library free for loaning and reference. Latest report May 1, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock			2,474
(About 20 per cent children's books.)			
Registration			232
Circulation	11,268	2,545	13,813
Total expenditure for year			\$1,445.80

Special Items—The following organizations meet in the club rooms of the library: Woman's Club, D. A. R., Monday Musical Club, Homemaker's Club, Industrial School Board, Industrial School, Parent-Teachers Association, Story Hour, Callaway County Medical Society (occasionally).



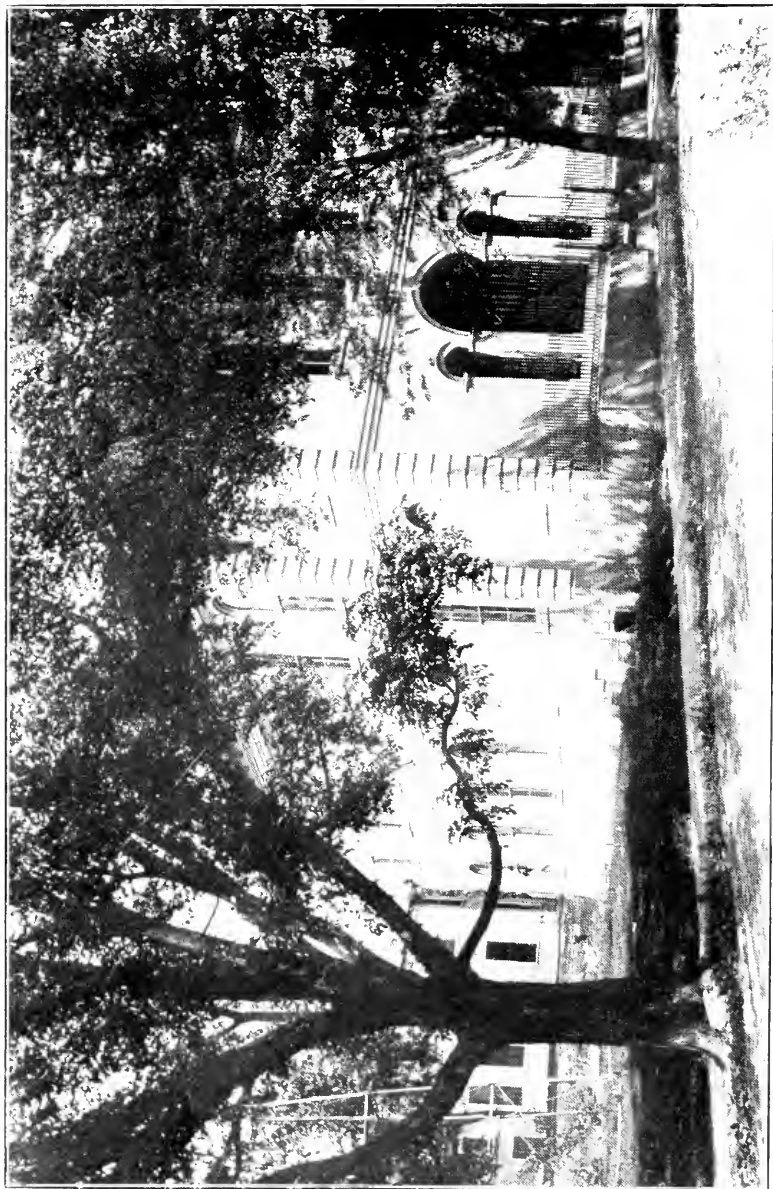
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FULTON, MO.

Glasgow, Howard county. Population, 1,507.

Lewis Memorial Library.—Founded in 1866 by Benjamin W. Lewis, who ordered in his will that \$10,000 should be set apart to be invested in a library to be located in the city of Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri. A building for the library was erected after his death by Mrs. Eleanor T. Lewis, his widow, Benjamin W. Lewis, his son, and James W. Lewis, his brother. Of the original gift of Mr. Lewis there remains a permanent endowment fund of \$4,100. The library was first managed by a board of trustees, then by a college, after which it was closed for a time. It is now administered by a board of seven trustees.

Building—The memorial library was completed September 23, 1867, at a cost of \$15,000. Construction is of brick, finished inside in hard pine, and black walnut, two stories, the height of the first being 14 feet; ground plan dimensions, 60x27 feet; lighted by electricity; heated by stoves; shelving consists of wood wall cases. Plan provides for four rooms, reading room, delivery room, and club rooms.

Architect, William Brown.



LEWIS LIBRARY, GLASGOW.

Administration and work—President of board of trustees, Dr. C. C. Hemenway; Librarian, Bessie Henry. A subscription library, membership fee, \$1.00 per year. Latest report April 30, 1915.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....			4,736
Registration.....	36	5	44
Circulation.....			857
Total expenditure for year.....			\$501.54



JOHN H. GARTH MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HANNIBAL, MO.

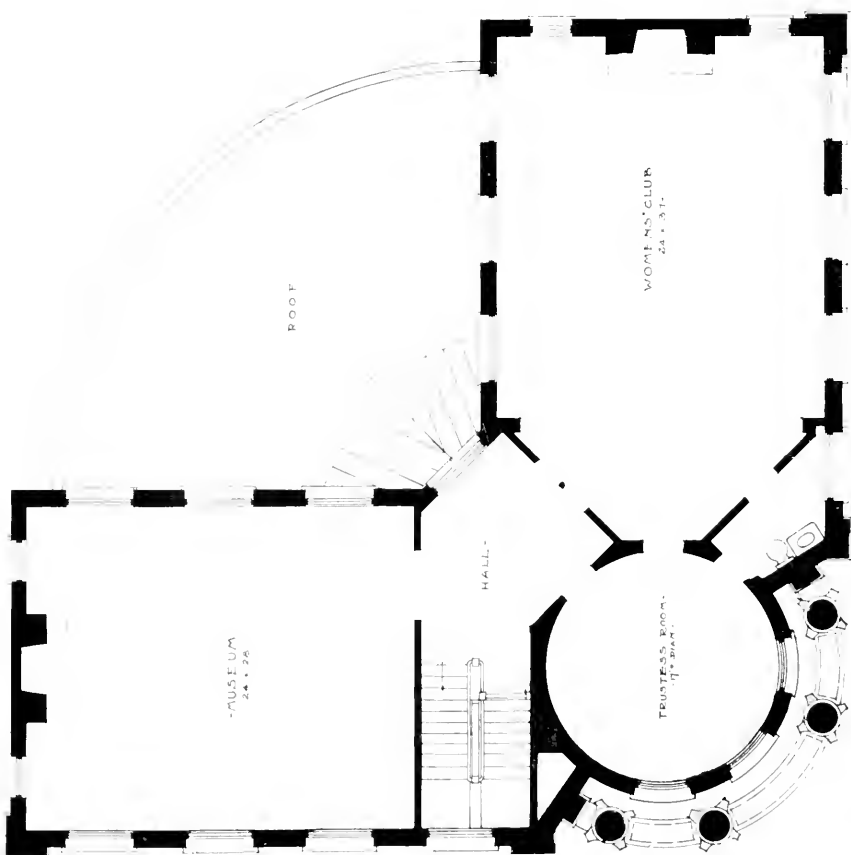
Hannibal, Marion county. Population, 18,341.

Hannibal Free Public Library.—Established as a subscription library in 1871.

History—First library movement started in March, 1845, and this in 1870 developed into the Mercantile Library with annual membership fee of \$3.00. The Free Public Library was opened in 1899 under the promotion of Robert Elliott. It was the first free public library operating under the state law. Legacies of \$1,000 from Daniel M. Dulancy and \$2,500 from A. R. Levering are held in trust, the annual interest being spent for books.

Building—The Garth Memorial Library building was the gift of Mrs. Helen K. Garth and her daughter Mrs. Anna M. Goodlett. It was completed in February, 1902, at a cost of \$25,000. Construction, stone, brick and terra cotta; interior finish quarter-sawn oak; two stories and basement; height of first story 12 feet; ground floor dimensions 52x52 feet; electric light and steam heat; wood stack and wool shelving. The plan provides eleven rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, librarian's office, board room, memorial hall (club room), museum, public document room, magazine room, storage room.

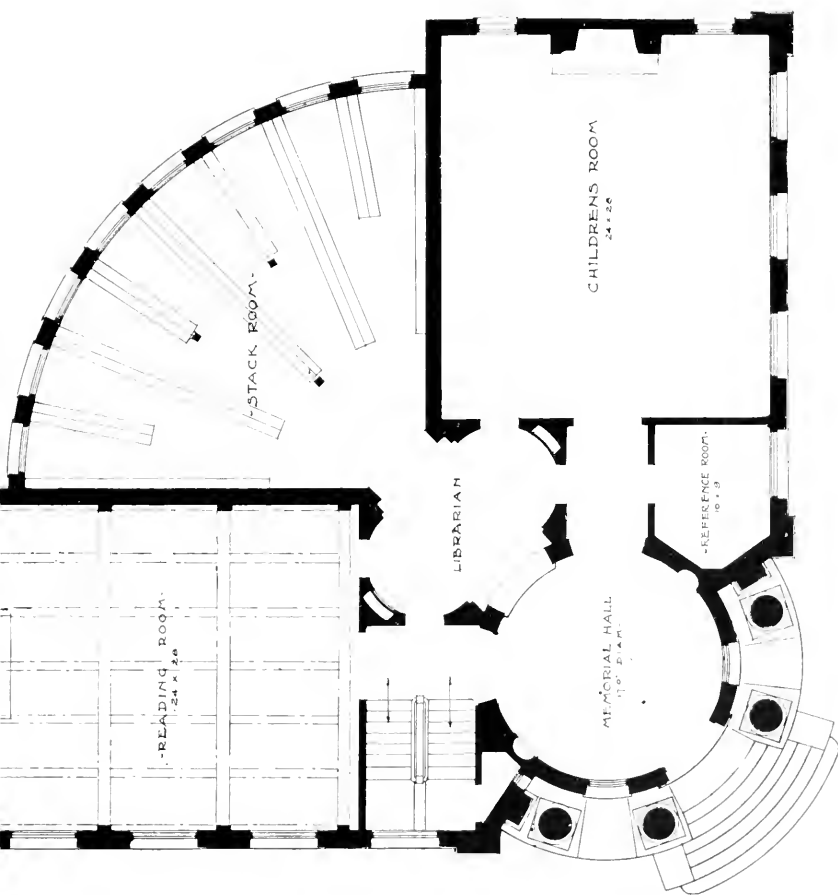
Architects, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Mo.



-SECOND FLOOR PLAN

-JOHN H. GARTH MEMORIAL LIBRARY-

HANNIBAL
MISSOURI



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

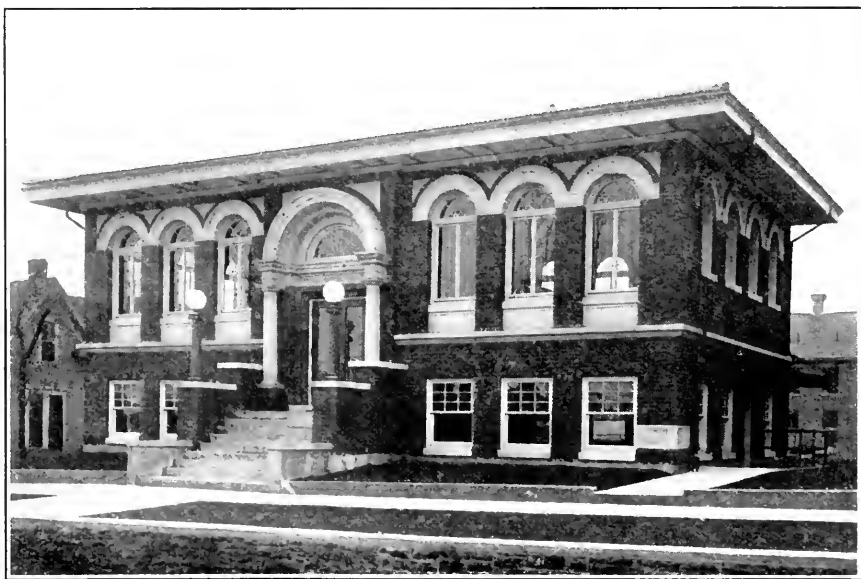
JOHN H. GARTH MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
HAINEAL --- MISSOURI

Administration and work—President of Library board, Judge F. E. Schofield; Librarian, Nancy McLachlan. Free for loaning and reference. Latest report May, 1915. In 1908 the library was reorganized, the decimal system of classification was installed, and the books re-catalogued.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....			12,109
Registration.....			4,088
Circulation.....	36,168	10,139	46,277
Total expenditure for year.....			\$3,189.80

Huntsville, Randolph county. Population, 2,247.

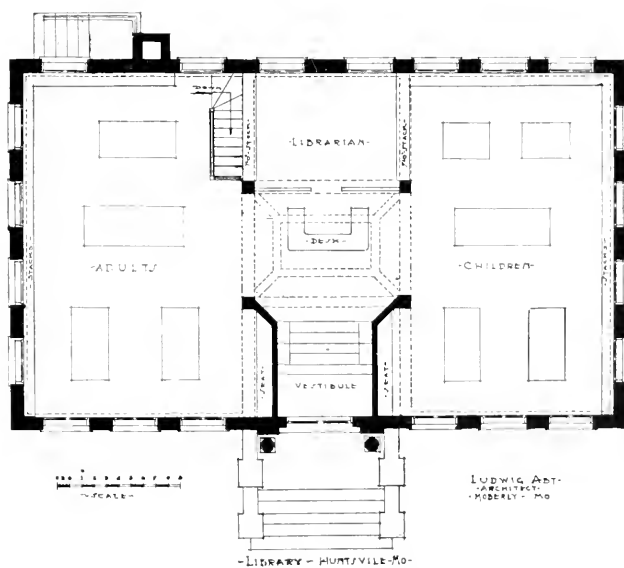
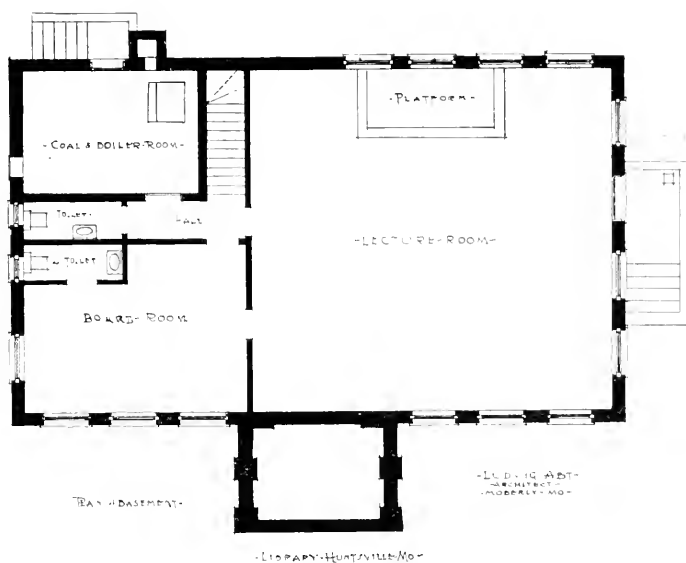
Public Library.—Started in May, 1905. The library had its beginning in the G. T. Club, a literary organization of women. The nucleus of the collection was secured by a book shower, and the library fee (\$1.00 a year) collected from members. The money was regularly expended for books. The quarters were free of rental, and service was voluntary. One club member made a record by acting as librarian every Wednesday for seven years. In 1914 the citizens voted a two mill library tax, and accepted a Carnegie gift of \$10,000. The property and books of the Huntsville Public Library will be given to the city when the building is opened to the public.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, HUNTSVILLE, MO.

Building—The Carnegie building was in course of erection in 1915; cost \$10,000. The site purchased by the citizens (\$2,500) was that on which had stood the small one-room office building used by the club library for several years. Construction is of brick and stone; interior finished in red oak; one story and basement; height of first story, 15 feet; ground plan dimensions 30x50 feet; electric lighting, semi-indirect; steam heat; steel stack and wall cases. The plan provides five rooms, reading room, children's room, librarian's office and delivery room, auditorium, board room.

Architect, Ludwig Abt, Moberly, Mo.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, HUNTSVILLE.

Administration and work—President of library board, J. L. Hammett, Librarian, Mrs. Lillian H. Rice. Free for loan and reference. Library will open with about 1,050 volumes early in 1916.

Independence, Jackson county. Population, 9,859.

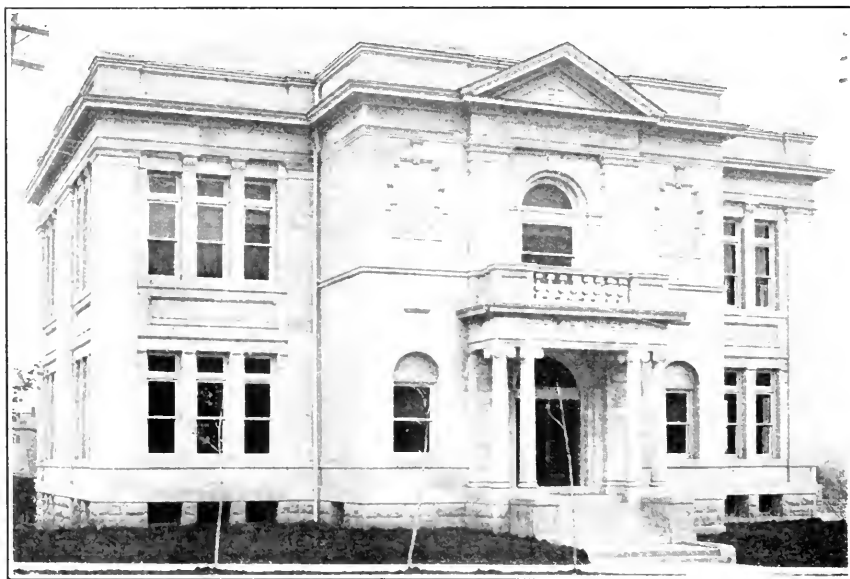
Public Library.—Established 1894, by the school board in connection with the public schools. About 600 volumes were presented to the school district by the Independence Library Association; these were duly classified and cataloged.

Building—The library occupies rooms in the High School Annex, a building completed in 1908. The library proper occupies the first floor, which provides a reading room and a stack room. The rest of the building is devoted to special school departments. The fund for the building was raised by the issue of school building bonds.

Administration and work—Chairman of library committee, Supt. W. L. C. Palmer; Librarian, Carrie Wallace. Library is conducted by the school administration and is free to all white residents of the school district. Latest report September, 1915.

	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	4,800
Registration	900
Circulation	18,360

No separate account of expenditures for the library.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Jefferson City, Cole county. Population, 11,850.

Free Public Library.—Established as a subscription library in 1898. Funds were collected and administered by a Library Association. Vote for a free public library under the state law was carried in 1901.

Building—The Carnegie building was completed December 24, 1902. Cost was about \$30,000 including furnishings, \$25,000 being the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Construction of Bedford Indiana stone; interior finished in oak; fire-proof stack room with steel case doors; two stories and basement; height of first story 15 feet; ground floor dimensions 65x35 feet; electric lighting; hot water heating system; floor stacks of wood and steel. The plan provides eight rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, librarian's office, board room, auditorium, club room. Recently steel stacks and wall cases have been installed in the delivery room, reading room and children's room.

Architects, Miller & Opel, Jefferson City, Mo.

Administration and work—President of library board, Dr. J. P. Porth; Librarian, Julia Andrae; one assistant and one substitute are employed. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report May 1, 1915.

	<i>Adult Juvenile</i>		<i>Total</i>
Book stock			13,866
Registration			4,288
Circulation	21,645	11,922	33,567
Total expenditure for year			\$4,006.36

Early in 1915 the library was reorganized, the decimal system of classification was installed and the books re-catalogued with Library of Congress printed cards. A room for the free use of study clubs has been fitted up by the library and furnished by the woman's club of the city.

Joplin, Jasper county. Population, 32,073.

Free Public Library.—Established 1902. Library movement was started in 1901 by the Commercial Club, and a gift of \$40,000 was secured from Andrew Carnegie the same year. The corner stone was laid in 1902, and the building completed for occupancy November, 1903. The library was incorporated under the state public library law and so operates; two members of its board of directors are women. In ten years the fund raised by tax has increased from \$4,000 to over \$9,000 annually.

Building—The Carnegie building was erected in 1903. Cost, \$40,000; construction of Carthage limestone; two stories and basement; height of first story, 13 feet; dimensions of ground floor 84x80 feet (includes a proposed addition); interior finish oak; both wood and steel stacks and wall cases; electric lighting, direct and semi-indirect; steam heat. Building provides eleven rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, work room, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, club room, art room and men's reading room. In 1914, a correspondence was begun looking toward an addition to the main building; when approved by the board the plans were submitted to the Carnegie corporation with a request for the sum of \$20,000 to cover the cost of the addition. This sum was granted June, 1915, with the provision that the library board furnish an additional \$5,000, making a total of \$25,000. Work on the addition was begun November 1, 1915, to be completed in the spring of 1916.

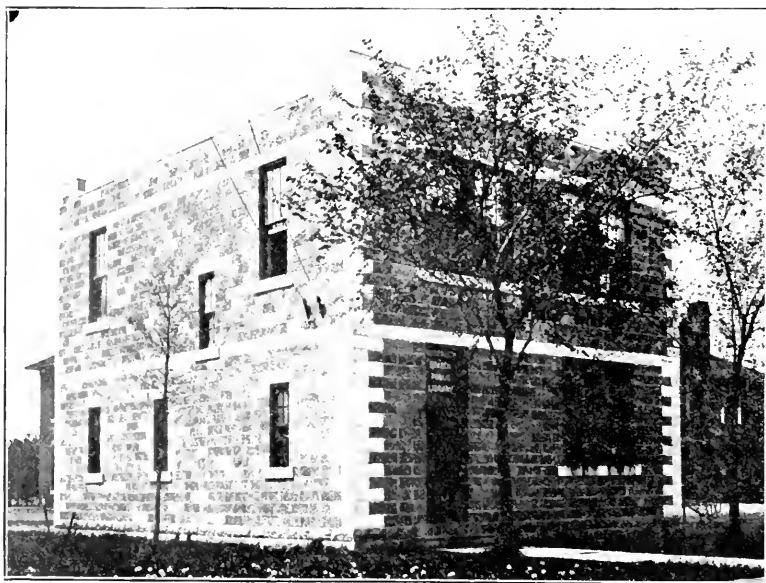
Architect, Main building, A. C. Michaelis, Joplin, Mo.

Architect, Addition 1916, E. L. Tilton, New York, City.

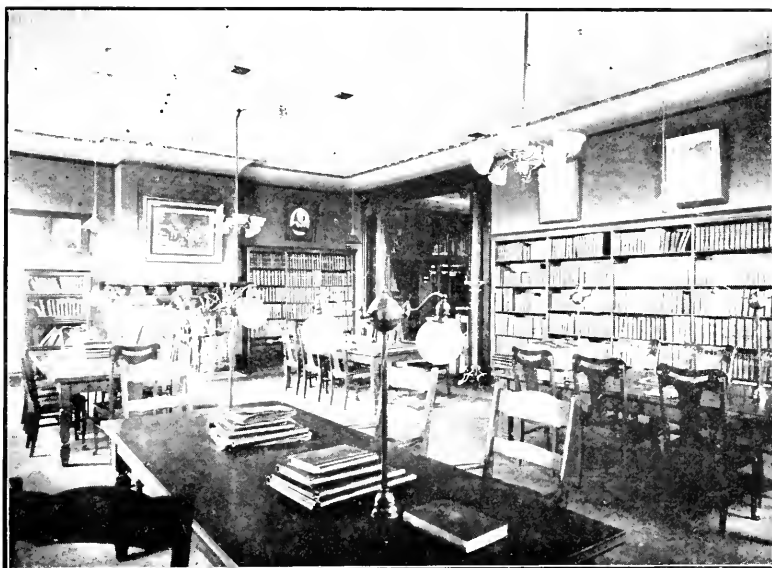
Administration and work—President of library board, August Junge; librarian, Mary B. Swanwick. Latest report April 30, 1915. Library staff consists of four assistants and two apprentices. Library is free for loan and reference. December, 1913, the first school branch library was opened in East Town, called The Washington School Branch; the room and equipment were furnished by the school board with janitor service; the library provides books and a library attendant.



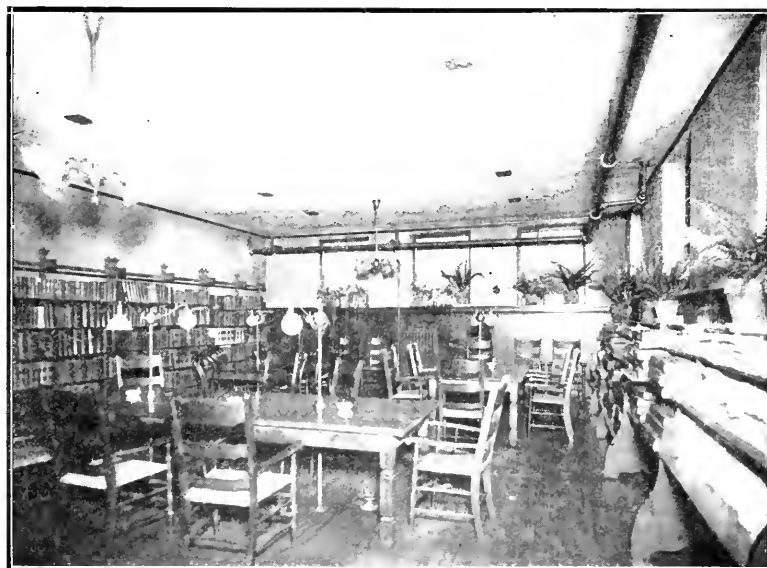
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, JOPLIN, MO.



WASHINGTON BRANCH LIBRARY, JOPLIN, MO.



READING AND REFERENCE ROOM, JOPLIN, MO.



MEN'S READING ROOM AND SMOKING ROOM, JOPLIN, MO.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock			27,527
Registration			7,108
Circulation	58,290	34,804	93,094
Current periodicals			2,769
Supplementary readers			19,720
School room libraries			7,530
Total expenditure for year			\$8,176.22

Kahoka, Clark county. Population, 1,950.

Kahoka Library.—Established March 6, 1893. First fund, \$200, was raised by subscription, and the business was conducted by a library association. At present there is a board of managers for the library. Previous to August, 1915, the library had occupied a room on the second floor of a business block. Since that time, through the co-operation of the women's clubs of the city, a rest room has been established in which the library is quartered free of charge.

Administration and work.—President of library board, Chas. Hiller; Librarian, Letitia Neeper. Subscription library, membership fee, \$1.00 a year. Library service is voluntary. Latest report June 1, 1915.

	Total
Book stock	2,080
Registration	142
Circulation	(?)
Total expenditure for year	\$76.02

Kansas City, Jackson county. Population, 248,381.

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY—History.—First official action to establish a library, November, 1873; funds raised by a course of lectures arranged by the Board of Education. Although designed originally as a part of the public school

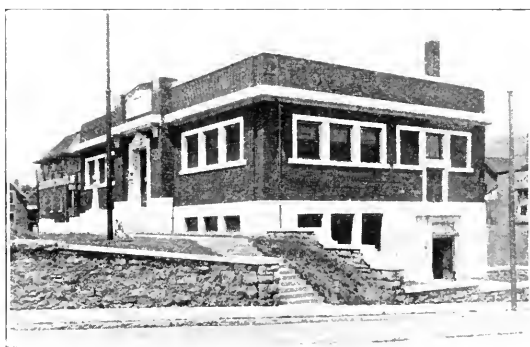


CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

system it was in reality a subscription library (fee \$2.00 a year) and became a free library January 1, 1881. A gift of \$25,000 for book fund, made by George Sheidley, was available at the opening of the new building, 1899. *Librarians:* James N. Greenwood, in charge until 1881; Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, appointed librarian March 17, 1881; Purd B. Wright, appointed March, 1911, effective June of same year.

Buildings—Present Central library building erected in 1898; cost, \$250,000, raised by bond issue; constructed of granite and Carthage stone; two stories and basement; height of first story 15 feet; dimensions of ground plan 104x138 feet; interior finish of quartered oak; marble waincoat; electric lighting; steam heat. Building provides twenty-six rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, catalog room, workroom, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, club rooms, bindery, museum, open shelf room, bound newspaper room, art gallery, and offices for board of education and superintendent of schools. The plans for an addition to the Central building are now in the hands of the architects, Smith, Rea and Lovett, who are also architects of the original building and all of the branches. The plan provides for an extension 82x140 feet, three stories. First and second floors will be devoted to reading, reference and cataloging room, while the third floor will provide additional room for the art gallery; a rearrangement will also furnish extra rooms for the Board of Education.

ALLEN LIBRARY.—(Westport branch, acquired by extension of city limits, 1899, taking in the town of Westport). Two stories, brick, stone and slate. An addition of stone and concrete completed in 1915 provided fire-proof stack of 25,000 volumes' capacity and a new children's room and reference room.



LEWIS GEORGE BRANCH, KANSAS CITY.

LEWIS GEORGE BRANCH—Erected 1912. Cost, \$36,000; including equipment; construction, brick, stone, and reinforced concrete.

KARNES BRANCH.—Constructed 1915, in connection with grade school; cost charged to library, \$5,200, including shelving, construction, brick, stone and concrete.

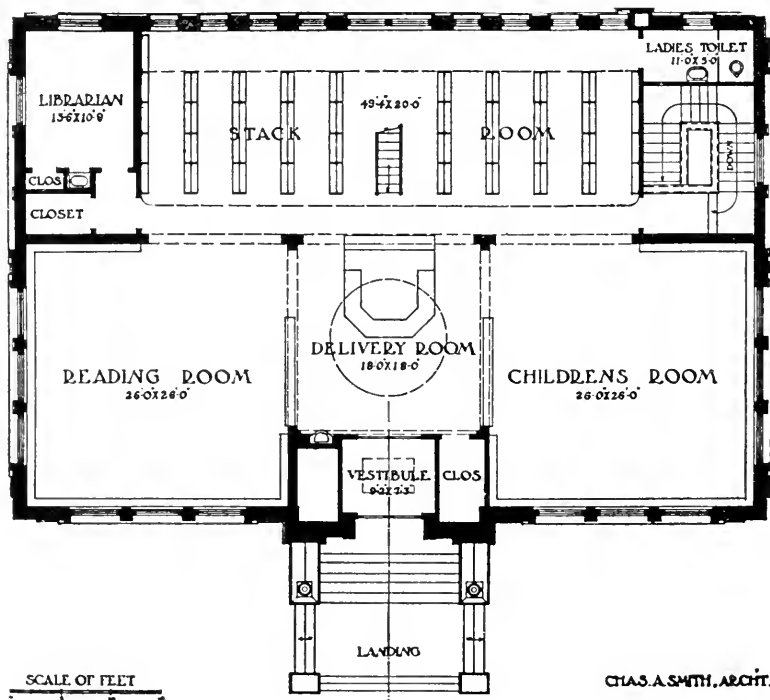
KENSINGTON BRANCH.—In course of construction 1915, in connection with grade school; estimated cost, \$4,400, including shelving; construction, brick, stone, concrete.

MARK TWAIN BRANCH.—In course of construction, 1915, in connection with grade school; estimated cost charged to library, \$4,300; including shelving; construction, brick, stone and concrete.

SWINNEY BRANCH.—In course of construction in connection with grade school in 1915.

Administration and work: Librarian, Purd B. Wright. Latest report June 1915. The library is a department of the educational system of the city, two members of the school board forming a library committee. It is free for loan and reference. The work is organized under twelve departments as follows: Circulation, order, catalog, public documents division, reference, periodicals, fiction, children's, school stations, Nelson Gallery of Art, Dyer Museum, bindery.

There are seven branches; 3 occupy separate buildings owned by the library (see *Buildings*); 2 are located in schools, Switzer (1912), N. E. High School (1914); a branch in the New Central High School is to be opened September, 1915; 3 others are operated from special agencies, the Jewish Educational In-



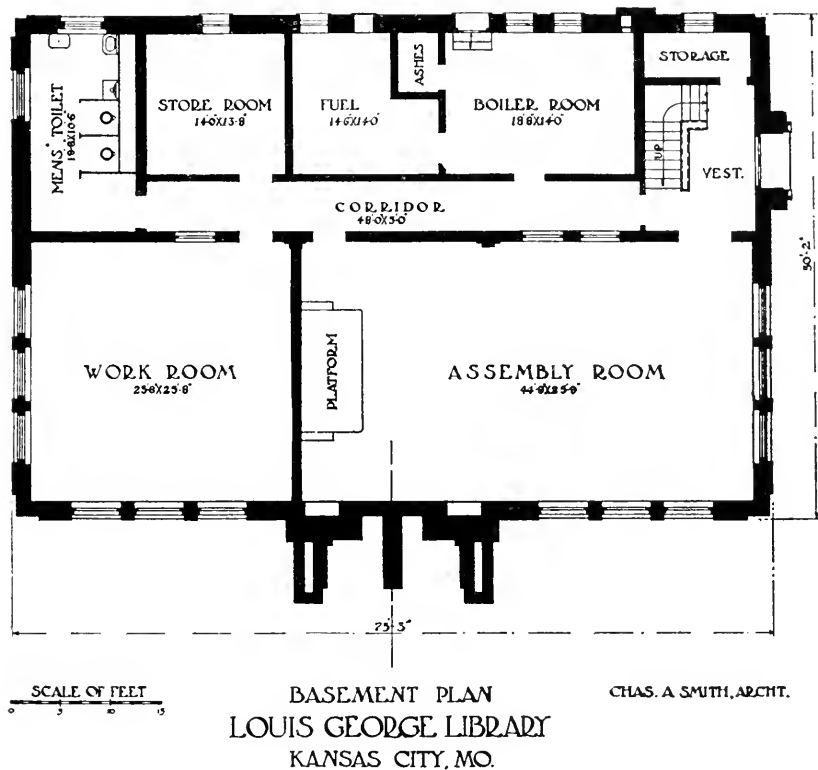
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
LOUIS GEORGE LIBRARY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

stitute (1913), the Swope Settlement (1913), the Garrison Square Field House (1914). The year 1916 will see 4 additional branches opened in school buildings, Karnes, Swinney, Mark Twain, Kensington. Sixteen deposit stations and twenty schoolroom collections circulate books to school children during the school term. Through vacation months these stations are opened from one to three days a week, serving the general public. Five mercantile stations serve as many institutions.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock			187,479
Registration	31,702	27,924	59,626
Circulation	340,818	306,045	646,863

Comparative Circulation—

	1905	1910	1915
Total	279,591	283,027	653,479
Branches and stations	47,333	67,292	349,195
Total expenditure for year			\$98,542.00
Permanent improvement not included above			\$27,000.00



Special Items—The Garrison Square Branch is the first branch exclusively for colored people in the State of Missouri. Quarters are provided in the building erected by the Park Commission; janitor service, light, heat and water being furnished. Adjoining the Garrison School the library takes the place of a former deposit station.

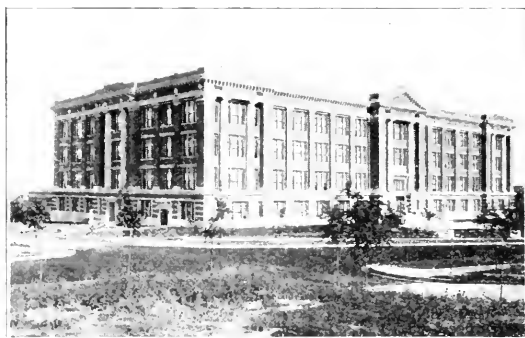
The work of instructing school pupils in the use of the library has developed into a uniform system, which is carried out in all branches. Classes in groups of twenty are brought to the library where they are taught the use of the catalog, the arrangement of books on the shelves, and made acquainted with the simpler books of reference. The teacher accompanies the first section of her class and remains while each group comes and goes.

Library publishes a printed report annually; and special book lists are issued occasionally.

Lebanon, Laclede county. Population, 2,430.

Shakespeare Club Library.—Founded about 1898; in 1908 reported 200 volumes. Fund was secured by contributions from members of Shakespeare Club. The library is in the reception room of a physician, Dr. Shed Casey,

who allows space for the book cases free of charge. The office girl assists in attending the library on Saturday, for which she is paid by the Club. The Club gets no help for the library outside of an occasional donation of a book or books by interested individuals. Five years ago a case of the latest fiction was installed and five cents per copy was charged for one week's use. This has proved successful, growing from six books to 150; as soon as they are worn they are put in the free cases. This is the only support of the library save an occasional



NORTHEAST HIGH SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY.
Branch library entrance shown at left.

donation from the club or the proceeds of an entertainment. Library is open every Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12, and 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is free for circulation and reference. Chairman of library committee and librarian, Mrs. Emma L. Kellerman. Latest report December, 1915.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....	860	340	1,200
Registration.....	40	25	65
Circulation.....	250	300	550
Total expenditure for year.....			\$22.50

Louisiana, Pike county. Population, 4,454.

Public Library.—Established May, 1902, as a subscription library; taken over by the city June, 1903.

Building.—The Carnegie building was completed September, 1904, at a cost of \$18,100.00, including site valued at \$3,500. \$10,000.00 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Construction of Rubble stone; interior yellow pine. Basement and one story; height of first floor, 18 feet 6 inches; ground plan dimensions, 33x54 feet; shelving, wood wall cases; electric lighting and hot water heating system. Plan provides five rooms, reading room, delivery room, auditorium, librarian's office, club room.

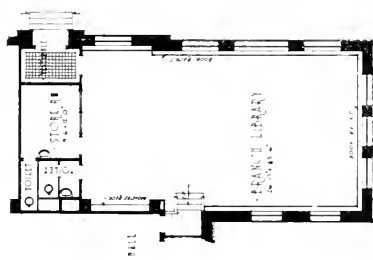
Architects, Maurau, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

Administration and work.—President of library board, A. H. Draper; Librarian, Elizabeth Irwin. Library employs one assistant. Library free for loan and reference. Latest annual report, April, 1915.

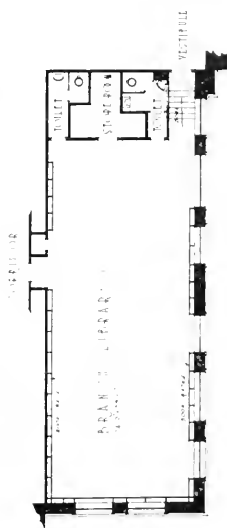
	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....	4,460	1,099	5,559
Registration.....	1,709	942	2,651
Circulation.....	7,478	3,108	10,586
Total expenditure for year.....			\$1,005.05



MARK TWAIN SCHOOL
CHAS. A. SMITH ARCHT.

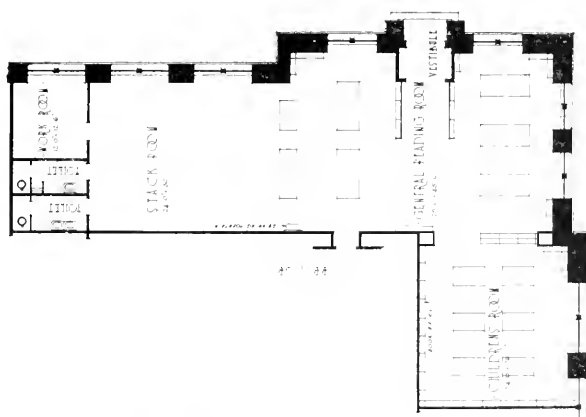


SWINLEY SCHOOL
CHAS. A. SMITH ARCHT.

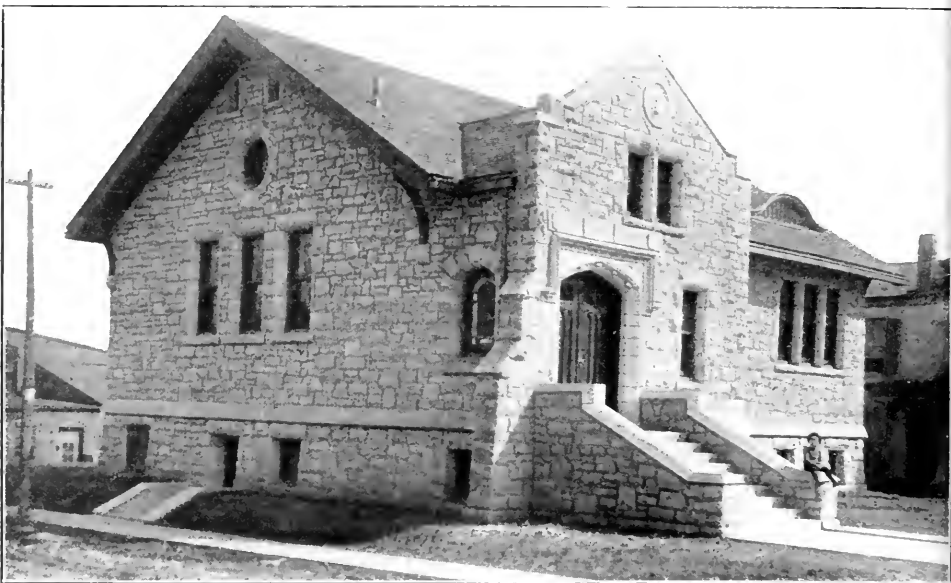


KEARLEY SCHOOL
CHAS. A. SMITH ARCHT.

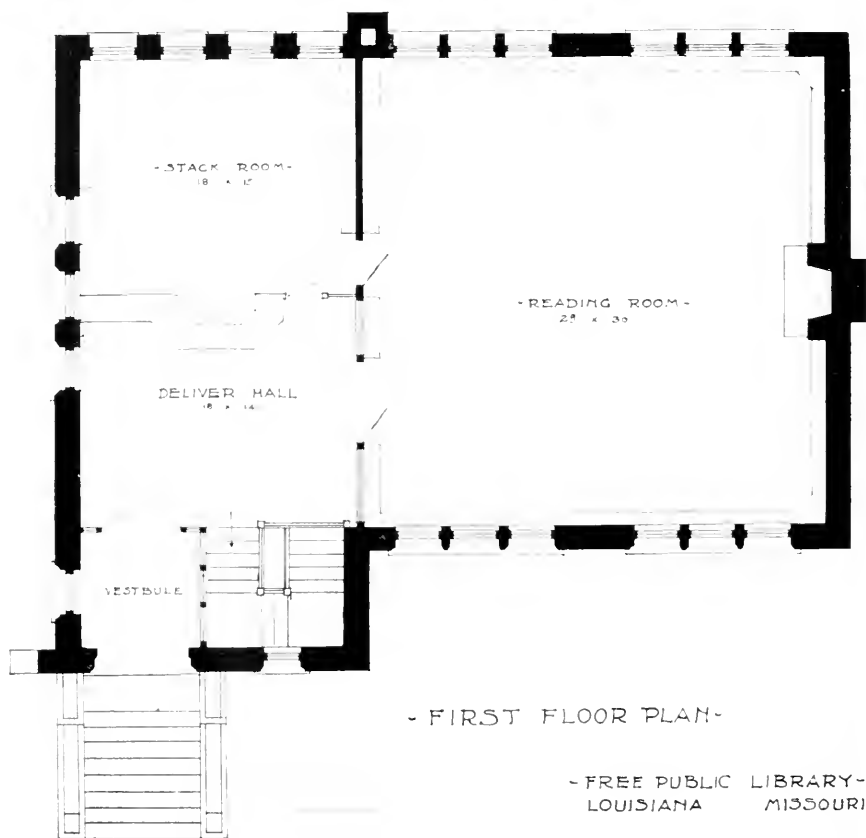
KANSAS CITY SCHOOL BRANCHES



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
CHAS. A. SMITH ARCHT.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, LOUISIANA, MO.



Macon, Macon county. Population, 4,000.

City Public Library.—Interest awakened in 1912. The library was first started with 100 books from the state traveling library. The D. A. R. Chapter took charge of the movement, collected books and money and opened a small free public library. Later a Library Association was organized. In July, 1914, the Chapter united with the Association and a fund was subscribed by the citizens for the purpose of erecting a building. This fund now amounts to \$12,500 and the D. A. R.'s have subscribed money for a site. The library building will be erected and turned over to the city as soon as a maintenance fund equal to 10 per cent of the building fund is set aside out of the city's revenue.



MACON PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, MACON, MISSOURI, 1915.

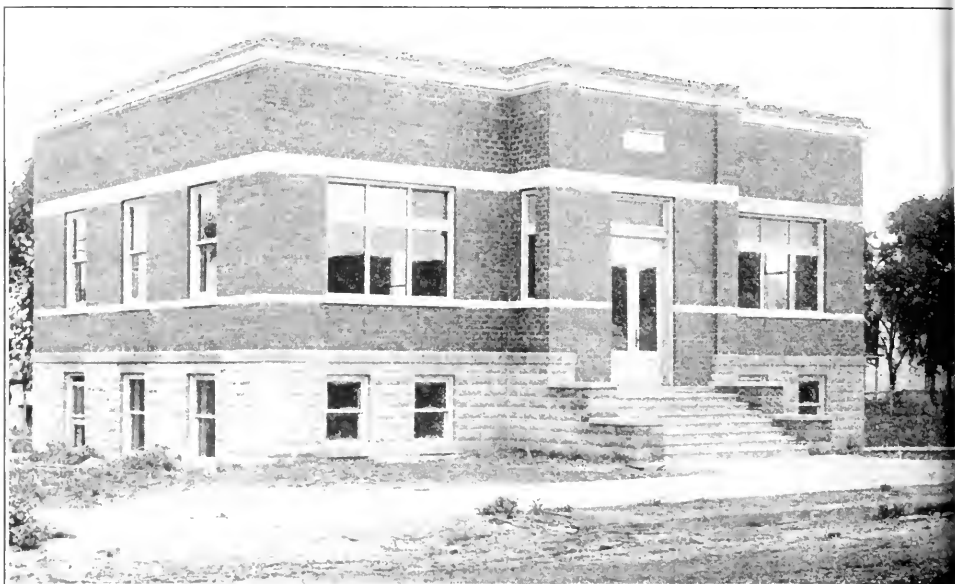
Administration and work—President of library association, Theodore Gary; library committee, Mrs. Doneghy, Mrs. W. H. Miller, J. A. Cook; librarian, Sarah J. Larrabee. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report December 31, 1915. Library birthdays have been regularly observed each year with requests to those interested for "at least one good book for the library;" the librarian having been for many years a teacher in the community wrote personally to her former pupils far and near, making the same request. As a result, the library collection has grown in four years from a hundred to over 2,600 volumes.

Book stock	Total 2,292
Registration	293
Circulation	8,302
No report on expenditures.	

Marshfield, Webster county. Population, 1,193.

Free Public Library.—In 1911 an offer of a Carnegie building was accepted and a tax voted for maintenance. The Carnegie building was finished and occupied October, 1911; cost, \$5,000; construction of brick and stone; main floor and basement. The stone and work on the foundation were provided free by public spirited citizens with the object of providing a better building within the appropriation. Latest report May, 1916.

Total number of volumes in library, 1915.....	1,062
Total number borrowers recorded.....	930
Total circulation of books, 1915.....	12,789
Total annual expenditure.....	\$325.85



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MARSHFIELD, MO.

Maryville, Nodaway county. Population, 1,762.

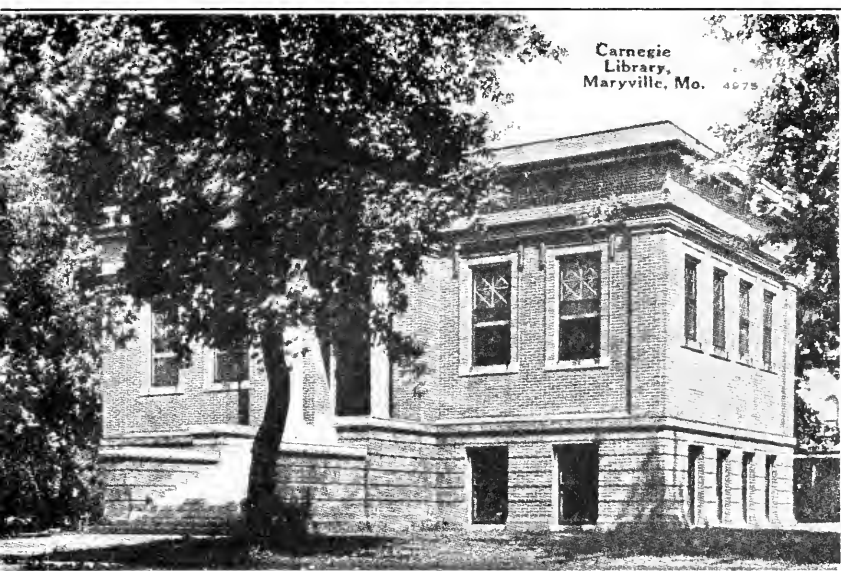
Free Public Library.—Established 1904; organized under the library law.

Building.—The Carnegie building was completed May, 1905, at a cost of \$15,000. Construction, pressed brick; interior finish of oak, one story and basement; ground plan dimensions 42½x48½ feet; electric lighting and furnace heat; wood floor stacks and wall cases. Plan provides six rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, librarian's office, club room.

Architect, A. A. Searey, Trenton, Mo.

Administration and work.—President of library board, R. L. McDougal; Librarian, Grace Langan; one assistant is employed. Library is free for loan and reference. Latest report April 30, 1915.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....			8,649
Registration.....			1,639
Circulation.....	12,328	4,632	16,960
Total expenditures for year.....			\$2,041.88



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MARYVILLE, MO.

Mexico, Audrain county. Population, 5,938.

Public Library.—Established in 1911. The interest was roused through the activity of the Federation of City Clubs, which took for its avowed object the development of a public library. The fund was raised by donation and subscription; several book receptions were held with the net result of opening a library of 1,000 volumes in two rooms on the second floor of a business block, use allowed free of rental. An opening reception was held March 17, 1911, after the library books had been classified by the Library Commission. The library remained in this building three years, then moved into a new building of its own, becoming at the same time a tax supported institution.

Building.—The Carnegie library building was completed January, 1914, at a cost of \$12,500. Construction is of gray brick; interior finished in fumed oak; one story and basement; height of first story, 14 feet; dimensions of ground plan 32x34 feet; electric lighting, and steam heat furnished from the city heating plant; steel floor stacks and wall cases. The plan provides eight rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, work room, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, club room.

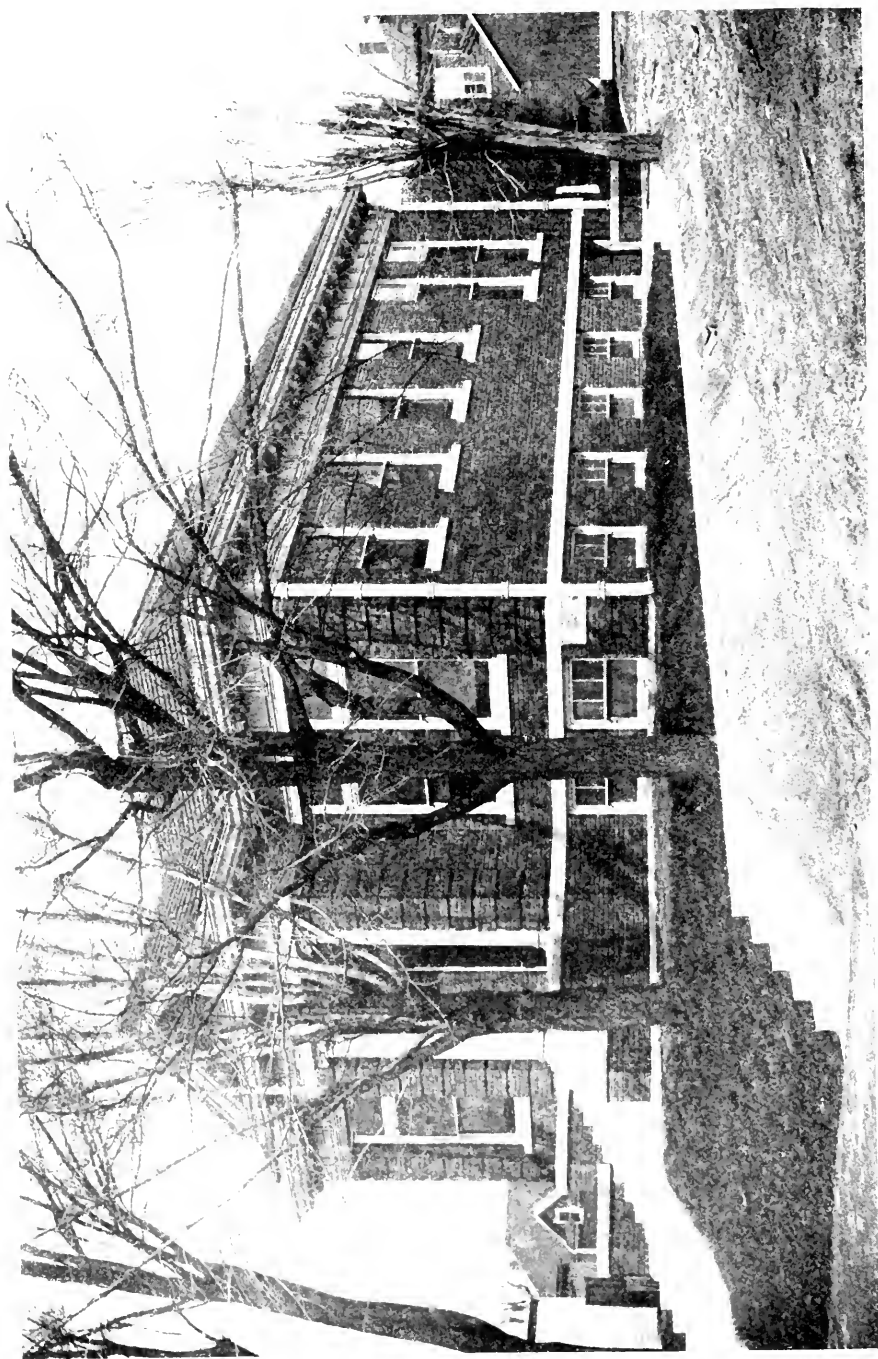
Architect, Ben G. Elliott, Mexico, Mo.

Administration and work.—President of library board, J. F. Llewellyn; Librarian, Tine C. Houston. Latest report April, 1915. Free library for loan and for reference. All of the circulation is done from the library building.

Reading circle is conducted for the 5-6-7-8 grades to inculcate a love for reading a greater variety and better class of books.

	<i>Adult Juvenile</i>		<i>Total</i>
Book stock			5,200
Registration	1,005	451	1,456
Circulation	10,001	8,800	18,801

No report on amount of expenditure.



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MEXICO, MO.

Moberly, Randolph county. Population, 10,923.

Free Public Library.—Established 1901. First library movement began in November, 1872, when the Moberly Library Association was organized and raised a fund by donations and fees. The management was later changed to a railroad club, the board of directors being railroad men. In 1901 the question of a tax for support of a library under the state law was put to vote and carried.

Building.—The Carnegie library building was completed July 1, 1904, at a cost of \$20,000. Construction is of stone and brick; interior finish of golden oak; two stories (height of first, 10 feet); ground floor dimensions, 72x72 feet; electric lighting and steam heat; wood floor stacks and wall cases. Plan provides ten rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, work room, auditorium, board room, and club rooms.

Architects, Legg & Holloway, St. Louis, Mo.



MOBERLY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

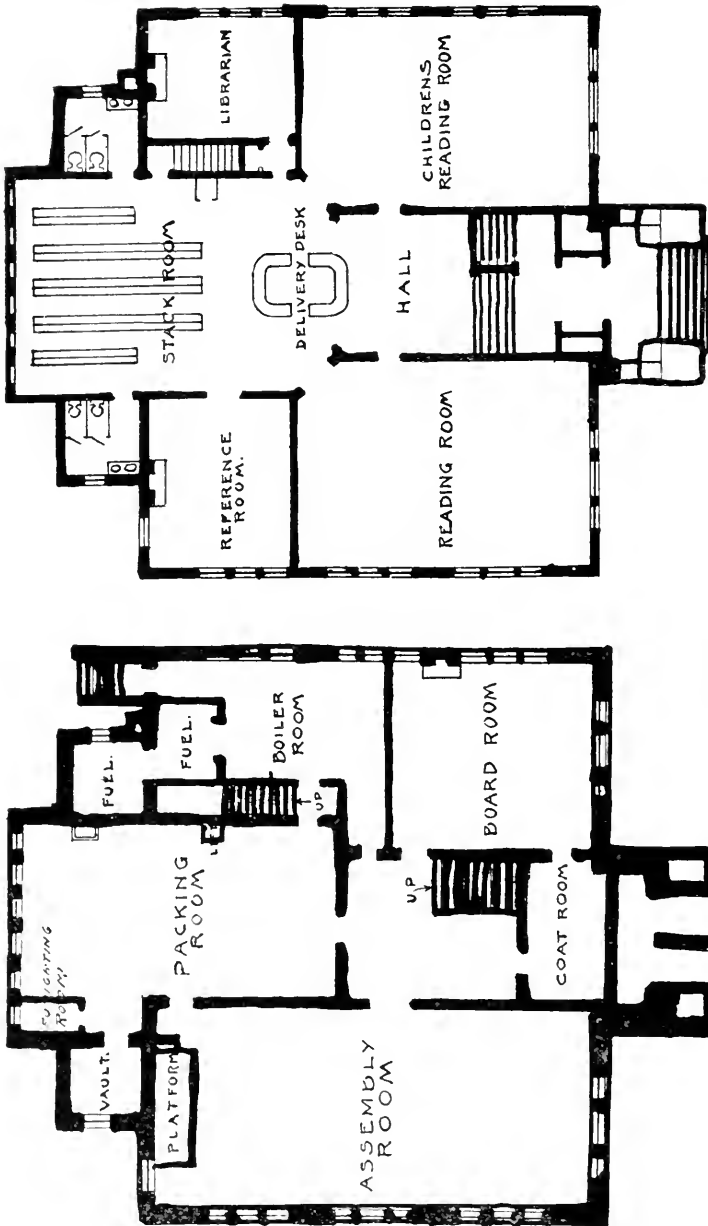
Administration and work.—President of library board, G. J. Ginther; Librarian, Mrs. Bessie S. Lee; one assistant is employed. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report April 30, 1915.

	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	6,504
Registration	2,000
Circulation	38,206
Total expenditure for year	\$2,632.71

Monroe City, Monroe county. Population, 1,949.

P. E. O. Library.—A society library established in 1899 by the P. E. O. a literary club; fund is raised by sale of library membership cards and by entertainments; estimated at about \$50 annually; open Saturday afternoon. At present the library is under the management of a committee of the club. Chairman, Mrs. Tom Dawson; Librarian, Nora M. Jamison. A subscription library; membership \$1.00 per year. Latest report December, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	988	101	1,089
Registration	75	25	100



MAIN FLOOR PLAN.

BASEMENT PLAN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOBERLY.
Holloway & Legg, Architects.

Mound City, Holt county. Population, 1,800.

Mound City Free Library.—The first library movement was started in April, 1909; at that time the Library Association was organized in order to care for one of the state traveling libraries. The establishment of a permanent library was the definite purpose of the Association, and books and money were freely donated by those interested. In 1911 the city received an offer from the Carnegie Corporation of \$7,500 for a library building. Public opinion was favorable to the voting of a library tax, but opposition was encountered on the ground that at the assessed valuation the constitutional limit of taxation had been reached, and the passing of a public library vote would require re-apportionment of the city income.

The library occupies two rooms on the second floor of a business building; the rooms are furnished free of rental by the Commercial Club; the smaller of the two is used for book storage, and may be locked in the absence of an attendant; the other room, used as a reading room, is always open to visitors.

Administration and work.—President of the library association, D. W. Porter; Secretary-Treasurer, Helen R. McCoy. Library free for loan and reference. Library is under the direct management of the executive committee of the Association; library service is voluntary and librarians various. During seven years \$1,724.00 have been contributed to the support of the enterprise. Latest report December, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	735	690	1,425
Registration			541
Circulation	2,592	3,036	5,628
(Periodical numbers circulated, 456.)			
Total expenditure for the year			\$224.77

Nevada, Vernon county. Population, 7,176.

City Library.—Founded in 1900 by the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs. The Federation was organized in 1898, and the library began to circulate books in 1900. A library fund was raised by donations and fees. At first the library was housed in the Commercial Club rooms, and later removed to a room in the county courthouse. At a special election in March, 1915, the city voted a library tax and accepted the offer of the Carnegie Corporation of \$17,500 for a library building, which will be erected in 1916. A lot valued at \$1,800 had already been purchased and held in trust by the Federation for a library site.

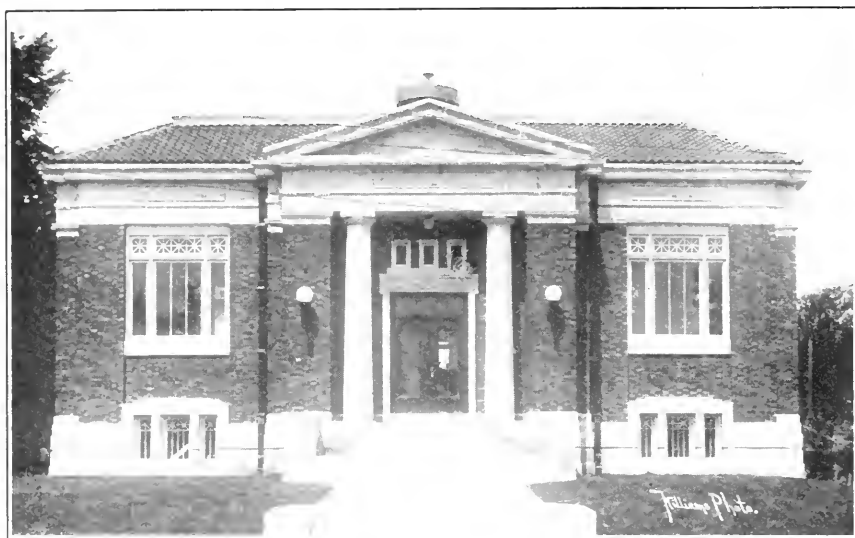
Administration and work.—President of the Federation (1898—date), Mrs. W. W. Prewitt; Secretary of library committee, Mrs. O. T. Vedder; Librarian, Mary E. Barr. A subscription library, fee \$1.00 per year. Latest report January 31, 1916.

	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	2,034
Registration	90
Circulation	No record
Total expenditure for year	\$247.11

Paris, Monroe county. Population, 1,474.

Dulaney Memorial Library.—Established in June, 1915, by the opening of a library building presented to the city by the children of Wm. H. Dulaney, as a memorial to Wm. H. and Susan VanZandt Dulaney. In the month of August, after the gift was accepted, the city passed a vote levying an annual

tax of two mills for maintenance, and the institution took its place as a public library under the state law. Besides the building the Dulaney gift provided an endowment fund of \$7,000.



DULANEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PARIS, MO.

The origin of the library movement in Paris may be traced to the I. I. O. O. F. F. Club, which for many years kept up a subscription library (1884-1915). The books of the I. I. O. O. F. F. Library were presented to the city upon the opening of the Dulaney Library building.

Building—The Dulaney Memorial Library was completed June, 1915. Cost, \$23,000; construction, brick and stone; interior finish, Kaiser grey oak; one story and basement; height of first story 16 feet; tile floor in rotunda; semi-indirect electric lighting; steam heating plant; shelving of wood, stacks and wall cases. Plan provides nine rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, work room, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, and club room.

Architects, Malcolm S. Martin, Hannibal, Missouri.

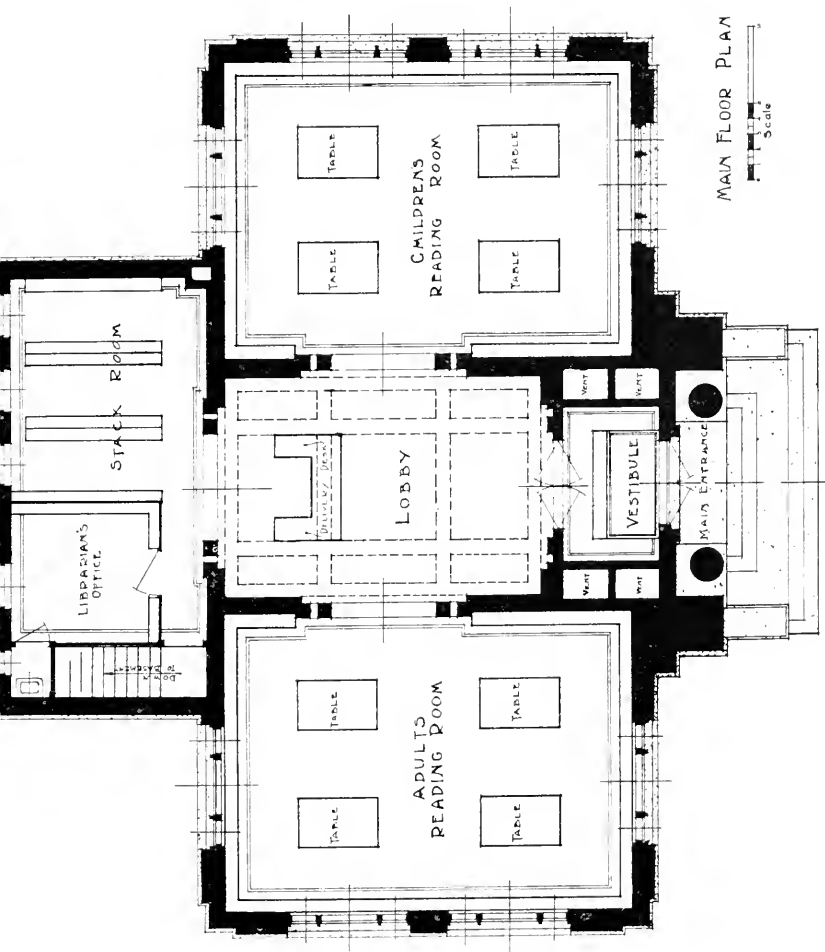
Administration and work—President of library board, A. R. Blakey; Librarian, Mayme Craig. Library free for loan and reference. Report of December, 1915, states that the library was opened for circulation October, 1915.

Statistics for first six months, October, 1915, to March, 1916.

	Total
Book stock, Recent purchases 1,011...	2,409
Registration.....	452
Circulation.....	4,365
Total expenditure.....	\$1,902.43

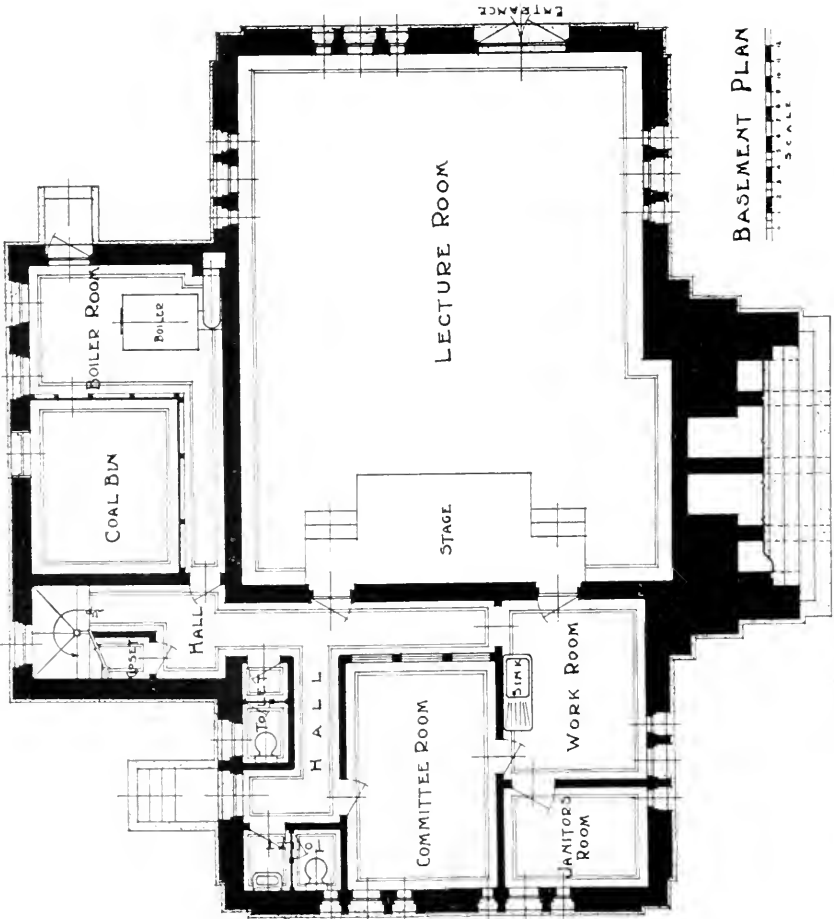
St. Joseph, Buchanan county. Population, 77,403.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Established 1887. The St. Joseph library succeeded a subscription library founded by Mrs. G. C. Hull, Mrs. T. F. Van Hatten and Mrs. J. S. Lemon. The change from a subscription to a public library was effected by E. S. Douglas and Purd B. Wright in 1890. The library occupies a building owned by the school district but built for the library; the board of education and other school officers have the use of rooms on the second floor.



THE DULANEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

MALCOLM S. MARTIN, ARCHITECT.
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.



BASMENT PLAN



THE DULANY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
PARIS MISSOURI

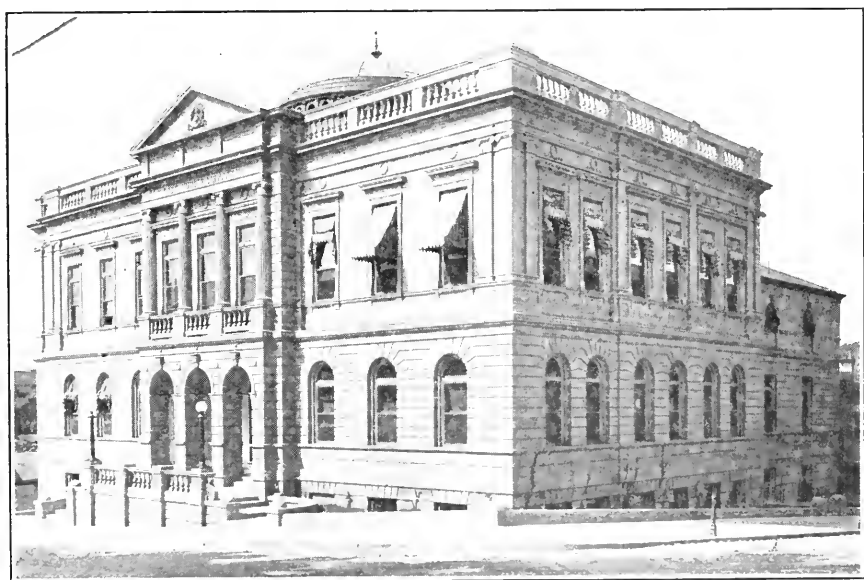
MALCOLM S. MARTIN-ARCHITECT
HANNIBAL MISSOURI

Buildings—Central library building was completed in 1902. Cost, \$100,000, raised by tax; construction fire-proof; exterior of stone with tile roof; two stories and basement; height of first story 15 feet; double stack 26 feet; dimensions of ground floor 99x108 feet; interior finish in oak and marble tiling; steel stack and wall shelving; electric lighting and steam heat. Twelve rooms besides store rooms are used by the library, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, catalog room, work room, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, art room, reference room, supply room. An addition is planned which will provide several rooms for the library.

Architects, Eckel & Aldrich, St. Joseph, Mo.

CARNEGIE BRANCH (South St. Joseph).—Building erected in 1902. Cost, \$25,000, Carnegie gift; construction, brick and stone, fire-proof; one story (height 16 feet) and basement; dimensions of ground floor 56x56 feet; interior finish in oak, marble and plaster; steel floor stack and wall shelving; electric lighting and steam heat. Building provides eight rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, work room, auditorium, librarian's office, club room.

Architects, Eckel & Aldrich, St. Joseph, Mo.



CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

WASHINGTON PARK BRANCH.—Building erected, 1910. Cost, \$26,000. Gift from Andrew Carnegie; construction fire-proof, brick and stone; one story and basement; interior finish in oak, marble and plaster; steel floor stack and oak wall shelving; electric lighting and steam heating. The plan provides seven rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, work room, librarian's office, and auditorium.

Architect, Rudolph Meier, St. Joseph, Mo.

Administration and work—Librarian, Jesse Cunningham, March 15, 1916, succeeding Charles E. Rush; Assistant Librarian, Lulu C. Senter. Latest report April 30, 1915. Free for loaning and reference. Work is organized under seven departments, loan, accession, reference, catalog, children's, deposit

stations, classification. There are two branches, having separate buildings (see *Buildings* above), and 32 deposit stations; 10 of these stations are located in schools, viz.: Hall School, St. Patrick School, Kruz School, Maxwell School, Florence School, Sherwood School, Webster School, South Park School, Park School, Benton School. Others are operated from Bartlett Park district, the Jewish Young Men's Social Club, The Home for Little Wanderers, The Exchange Building (night school for packing house employees). Five of the public playgrounds are supplied with books; and school room collections amounting to 1,350 volumes go to seven schools.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....	58,008	13,770	71,778
Registration.....			20,197
Circulation.....	162,505	119,948	282,453
Circulation, branch agencies, total.....			139,580
Total expenditure for year.....			\$25,881.36

Publishes a printed report annually, and special lists occasionally.

St. Louis. Population, 687,029.

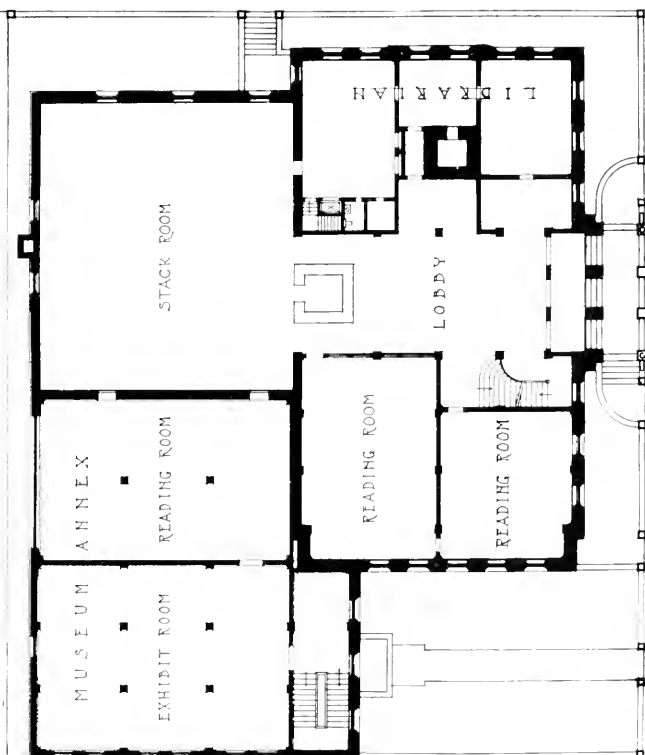
ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Began as the Public School Library on December 9, 1865. The chief promoters of the school library were Ira Divoll, Stephen D. Barlow, James Richardson, and Rev. W. G. Eliot. The late Frederick M. Crunden (Librarian from 1877 to 1909) was largely instrumental in the change to a free public library made in 1893. From 1869 to 1893 the Library occupied the Polytechnic Building at 7th and Chestnut streets. Thence until 1909 it used the two upper floors in the Board of Education Building at 9th and Locust streets, after which, until its removal to its own building in 1912, it occupied the whole of a seven-story business structure at 9th and St. Charles streets. In 1902 the city gave the library permission to build on Missouri Park, on Olive, 13th and 14th streets, then occupied by the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall building, on condition that a mortgage of \$280,000 on this structure should be paid off. This sum was raised by subscription. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,000,000 to St. Louis, \$500,000 toward a central library building and \$500,000 for the erection of branches. The main library building was not contracted for until 1908, but the construction of the branch buildings began in 1903.

Buildings.—The Central Library Building occupies an entire city block between Olive and Locust, 13th and 14th streets. It was dedicated in 1912, having been erected at a cost of \$1,676,805, of which \$500,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie, and the remainder was from funds of the library. It has five wings or pavilions, four forming a hollow square in whose center the fifth stands. It is built of Maine granite in the style of the early Italian Renaissance; the interior finish of corridors and delivery room is of Tennessee marble; in the main reading rooms the floors are of compressed cork; wall facing of enamel brick is used in the stack room, which contains seven stories of Library Bureau steel stack. Ample daylight is obtained by the plan of construction and at night the public rooms are lighted by electric ceiling and table lights, the indirect system being used for all the work rooms.

The architect was Cass Gilbert of New York City.

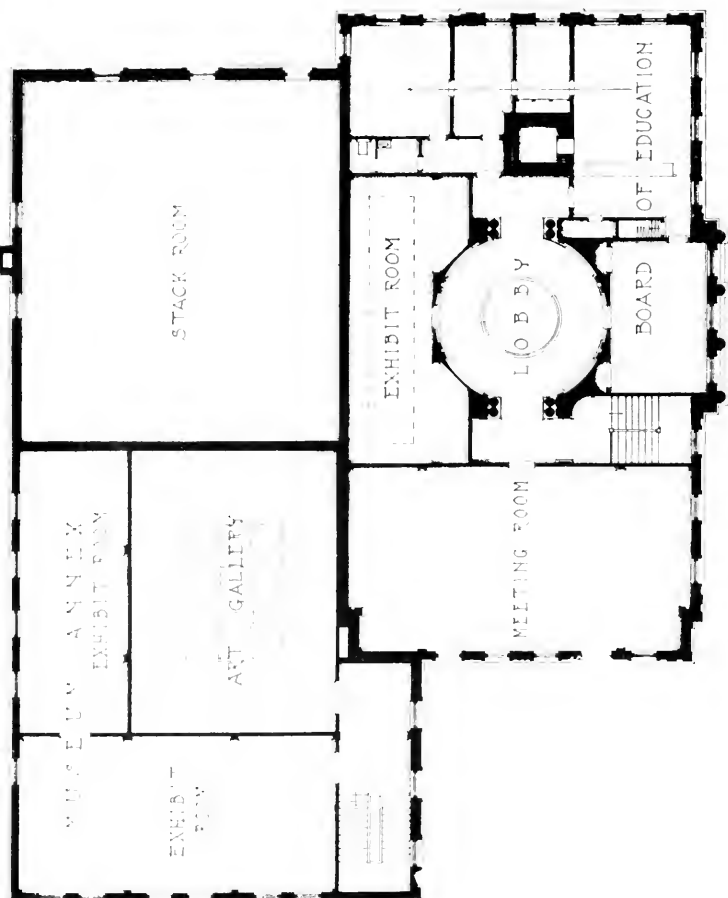
THE BARR BRANCH. Corner of Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, was opened September 17, 1906. It is built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings. Dimensions are 60x106 feet. Delivery, stack, reference, children's room and office on the main floor. Assembly, club and service rooms in the basement. Steel floor stack and wooden wall cases. Electric light and steam hot-air heating system. Cost of construction, \$72,590.35.

Architect was Theodore C. Link.



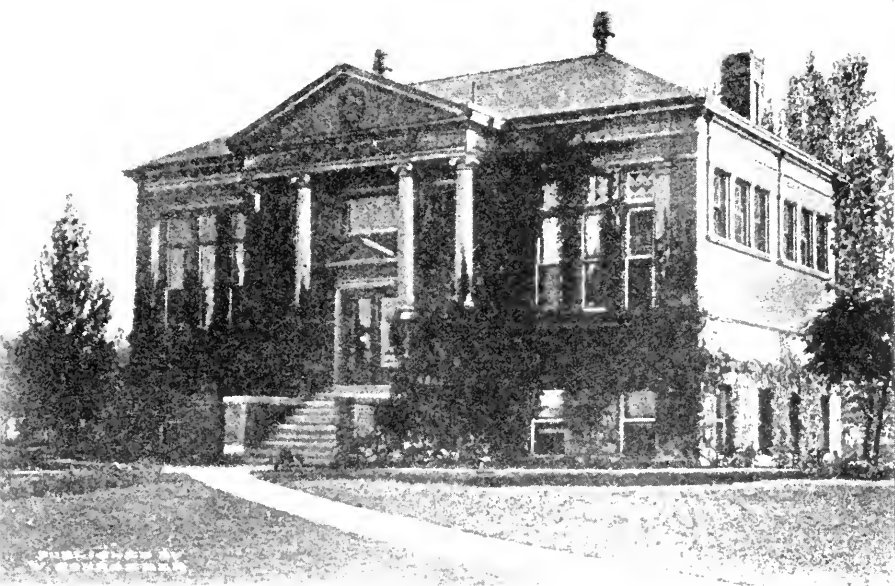
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
ECKEL AND ALDRICH ARCHITECTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

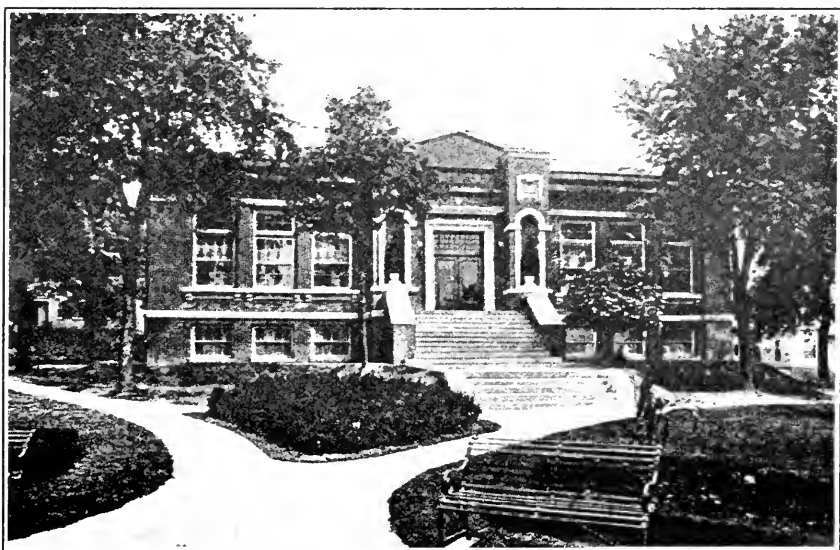


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'00"

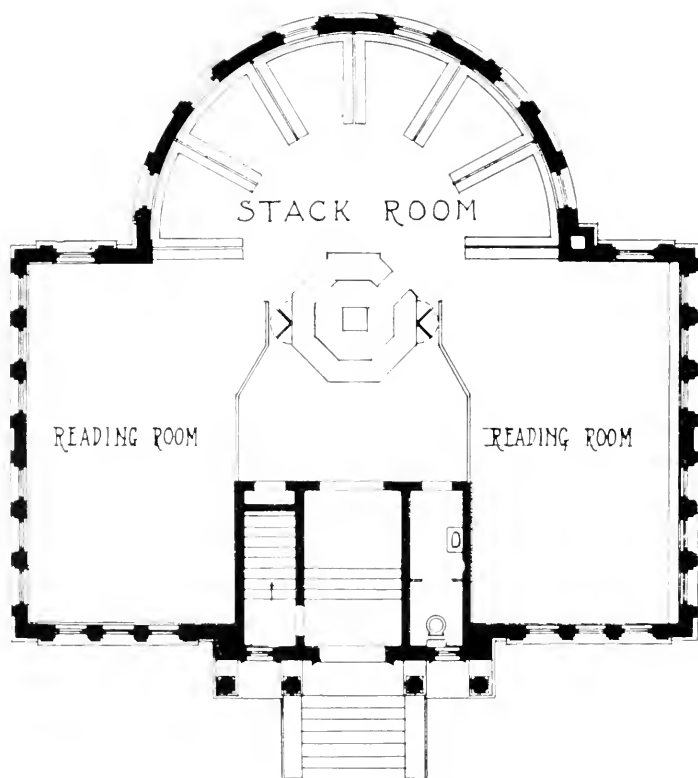
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
ECKEL & ALDRICH - ARCHITECTS
ST. JOSEPH, MO.



CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARY, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

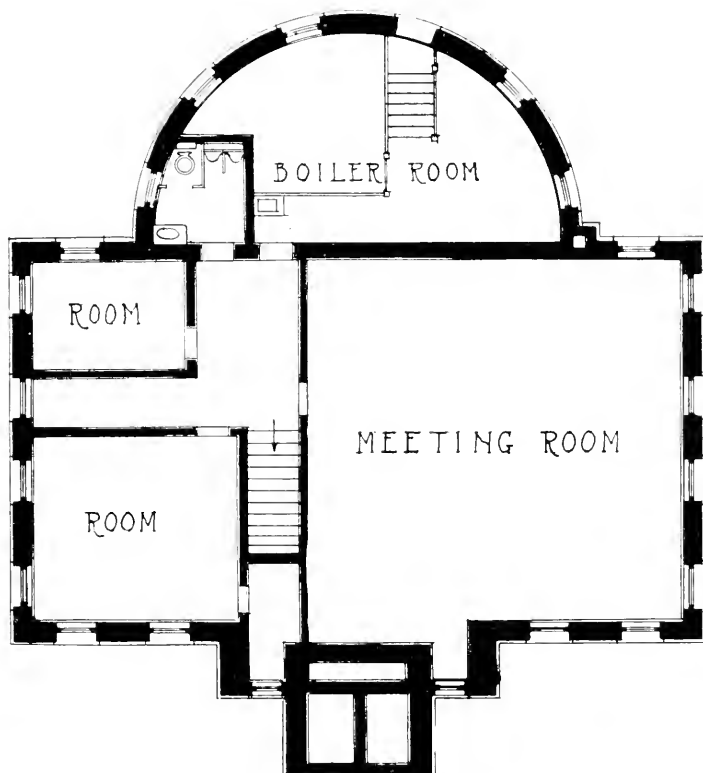


CARNEGIE BUILDING, WASHINGTON PARK LIBRARY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH=1 FOOT

CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARY
ST-JOSEPH-MO
ECKEL & ALDRICH-ARCHT'S
ST-JOSEPH-MO-



GROUND FLOOR PLAN -
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

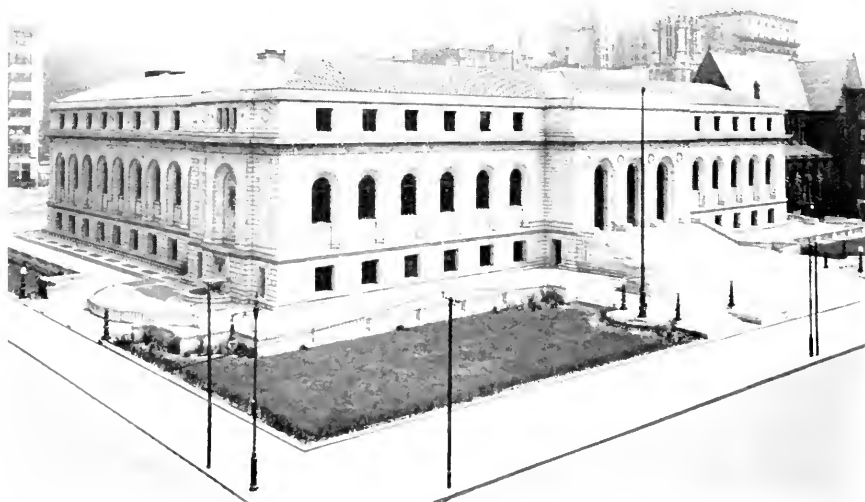
CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARY
ST - JOSEPH - MO -
ECKEL & ALDRICH - ARCHT'S
ST - JOSEPH - MO -

THE CABANNE BRANCH—Corner of Union and Cabanne avenues, was opened July 27, 1907. It is built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings, heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity. Delivery, stack, reference, children's, work rooms and office on the main floor. Auditorium, club and service rooms in the basement. Is the only branch with apsidal stack room. Interior finish, plaster with wood trimmings. Wooden floor stack and wall cases. Cost of construction, \$81,576.41. Dimensions of the building are 60 by 108 feet.

Architects, Mauran, Russell & Garden of St. Louis.

THE CARONDELET BRANCH—Krauss street and Michigan avenue, was opened June 9, 1908. It is built of stone throughout. Dimensions 64 by 116 feet; delivery, reference, stack, children's, office and staff rooms on main floor; assembly, club and service rooms in the basement. Interior finish, plaster with wood trimmings, wooden floor stacks and wall cases. Electric light, steam heat. Cost of construction, \$75,137.19.

Architect, E. Priesler.



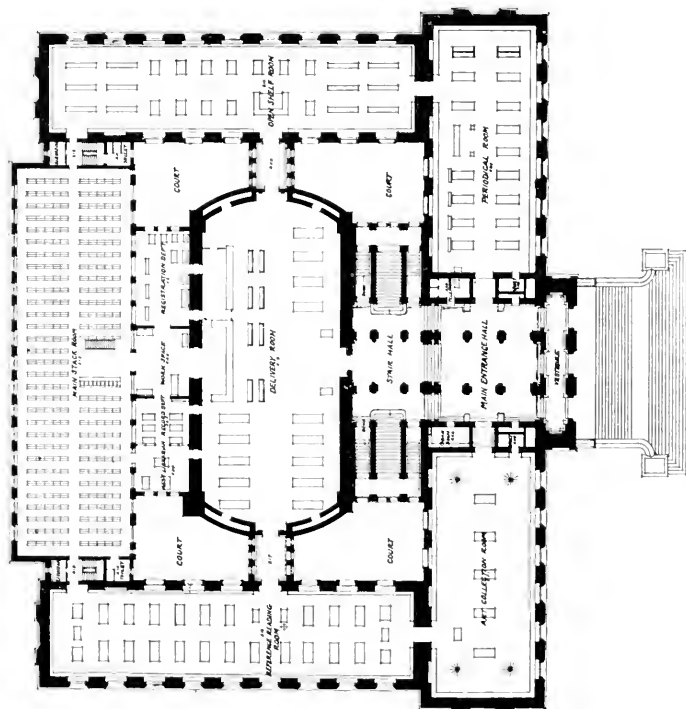
CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

THE CRUNDEN BRANCH—Corner of 11th street and Cass avenue, was opened September 11, 1909. It is built of brick and terra cotta; one story and basement. Dimensions 45 by 110 feet. Delivery, reference and children's rooms on main floor; assembly, club and service rooms in basement. Interior finish, plaster with wood trimmings. Wooden wall cases. Electric light; steam heat. Cost of construction, \$81,362.42.

Architects, Eames and Young.

CENTRAL BUILDING ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

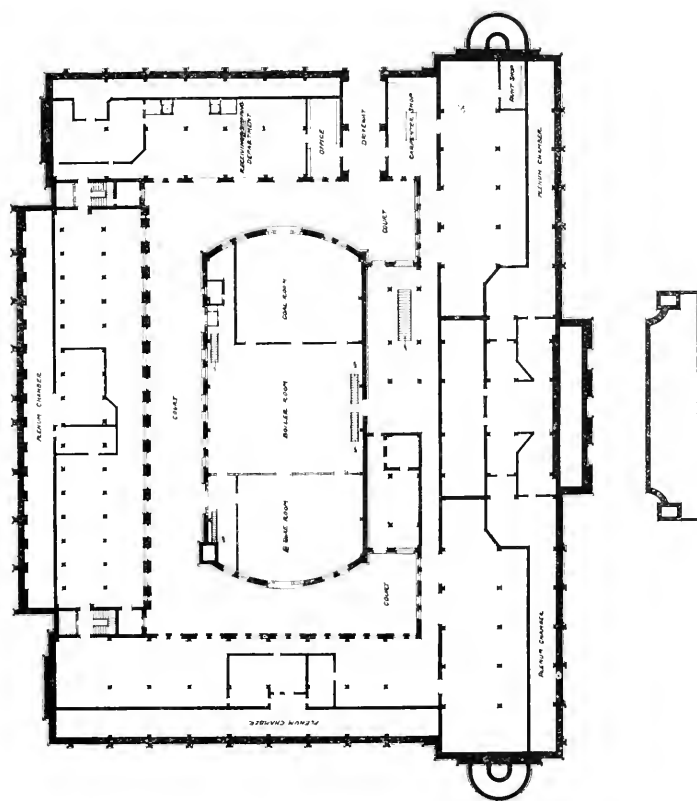
CASS GILBERT ARCHT
11 EAST 84 ST NEW YORK, N. Y.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"
SCALE

CENTRAL BUILDING ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

EAST MEETING ROOM
DRAWING BY C. C. BROWN

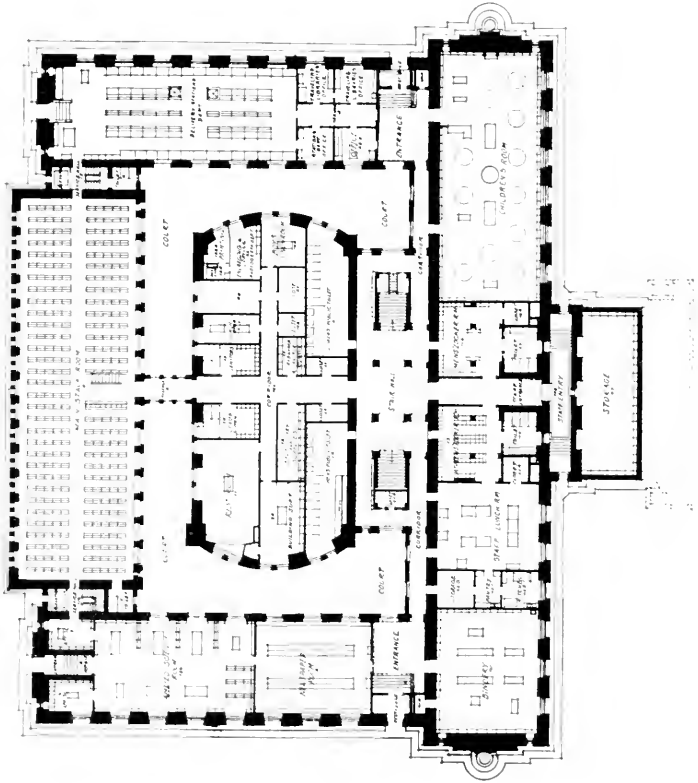


BASMENT FLOOR PLAN 0' 4' 0" 16' 0" 16' 0" 16' 0"

SCALE

CENTRAL BUILDING ST LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

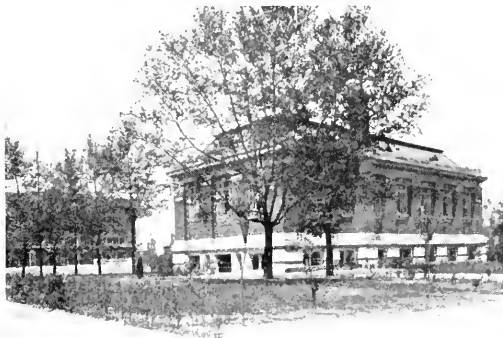
CASS GILBERT ARCHT
121 EAST WASHINGTON MO



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THE DIVOLL BRANCH—Corner of 11th and Farrar streets, was opened December 5, 1910. It is built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings. Dimensions 48 by 104 feet. Delivery, reference and children's rooms on main floor; assembly, club and service rooms in the basement. Interior finish, plaster with wood trimmings. Wooden wall cases. Electric light, hot water heat. Cost of construction, \$74,966.85.

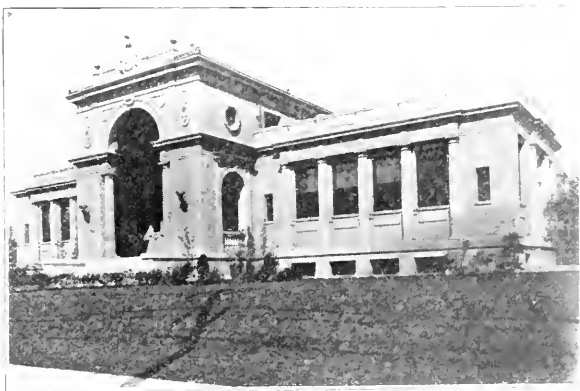
Architects, Mariner & LaBeaume.



DIVOLL BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.

THE SOULARD BRANCH—Corner of 7th and Soulard streets, was opened March 22, 1910. It is built of brick with stone trimmings. Dimensions 45 by 108 feet. Delivery, stack, reference and children's rooms on main floor; service rooms in basement. Interior finish, plaster with wood trimmings. Wooden wall stacks. Electric light and steam heat. Cost of construction, \$72,013.42.

Architects, Hellmuth and Spiering.



CABANNE BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.

Administration and work—The library is organized under the state library law, with a board of nine directors appointed by the mayor; and is supported by a 2-5 mill tax, now bringing in about \$250,000. President of the Board, George O. Carpenter; Librarian, Arthur E. Bostwick; Assistant Librarian, Paul Blackwelder. The circulation of books (1,690,037) is carried on from the



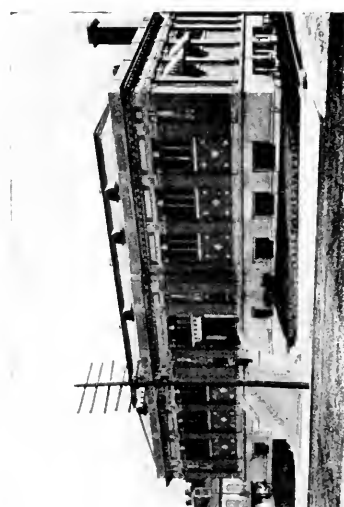
CARONDELET BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.



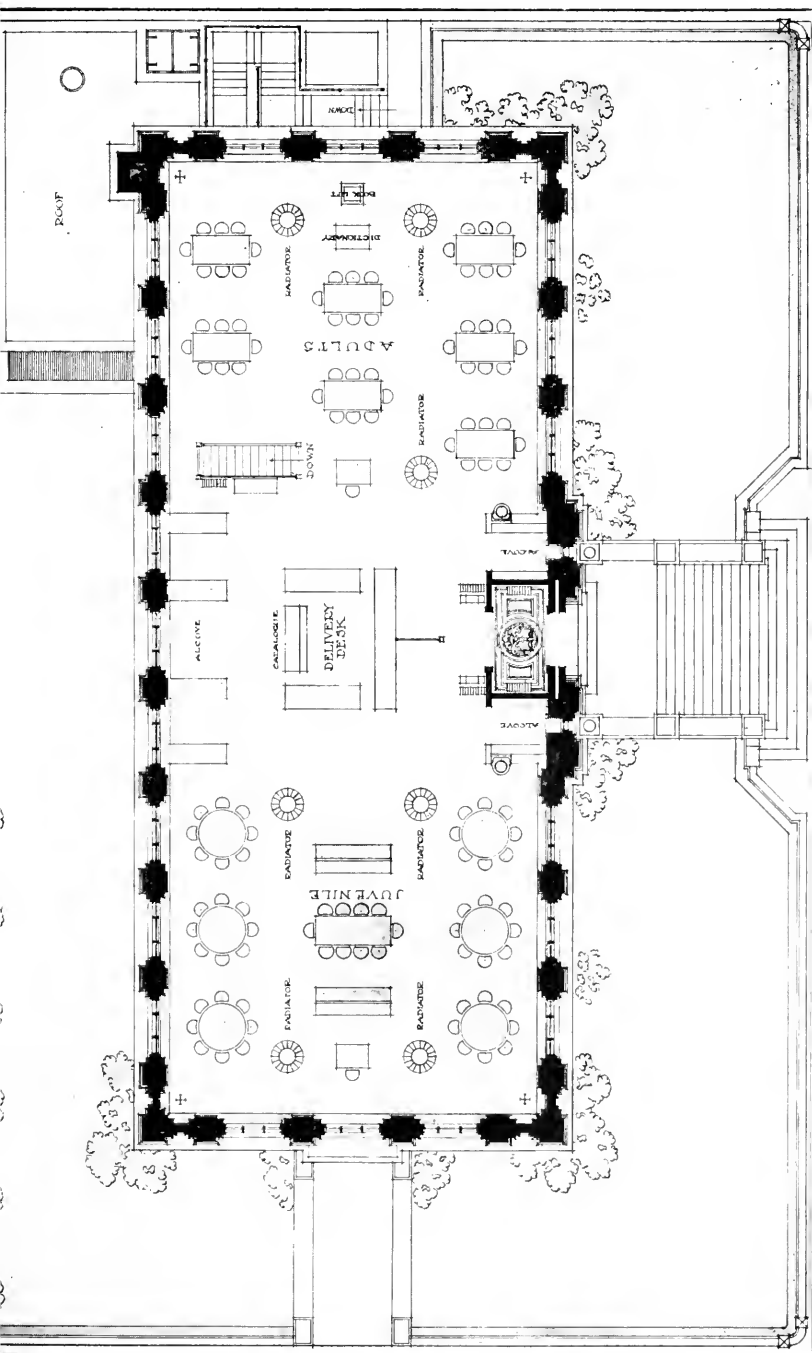
BARR BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.



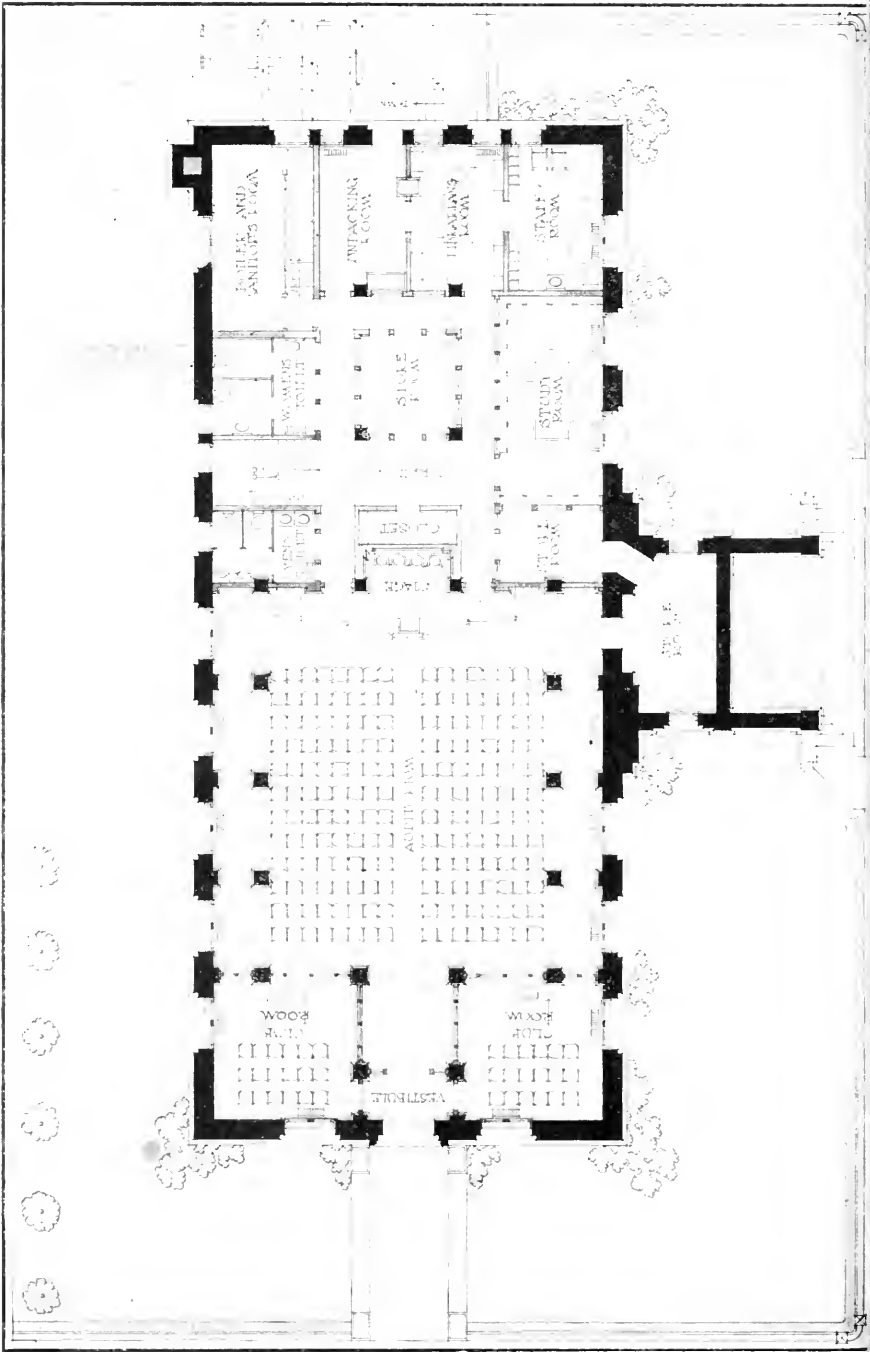
GRUNDEN BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.

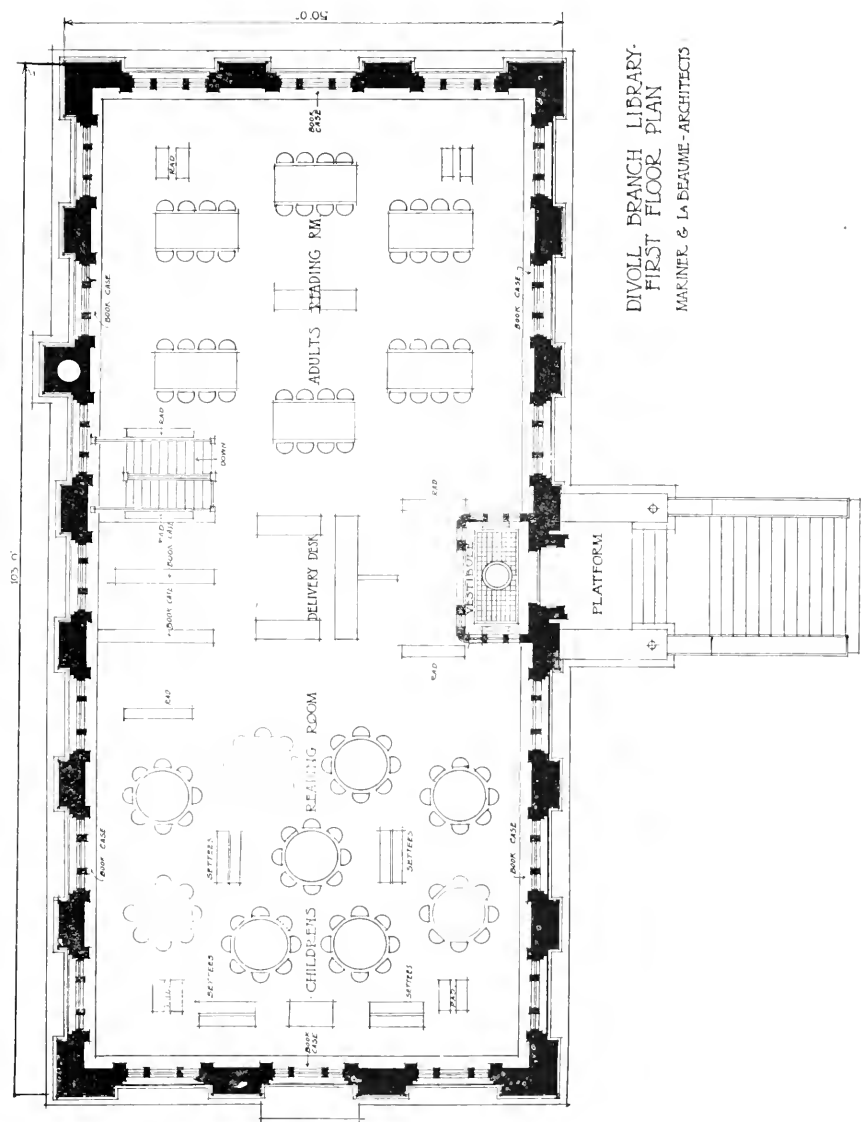


SOULARD BRANCH, ST. LOUIS.

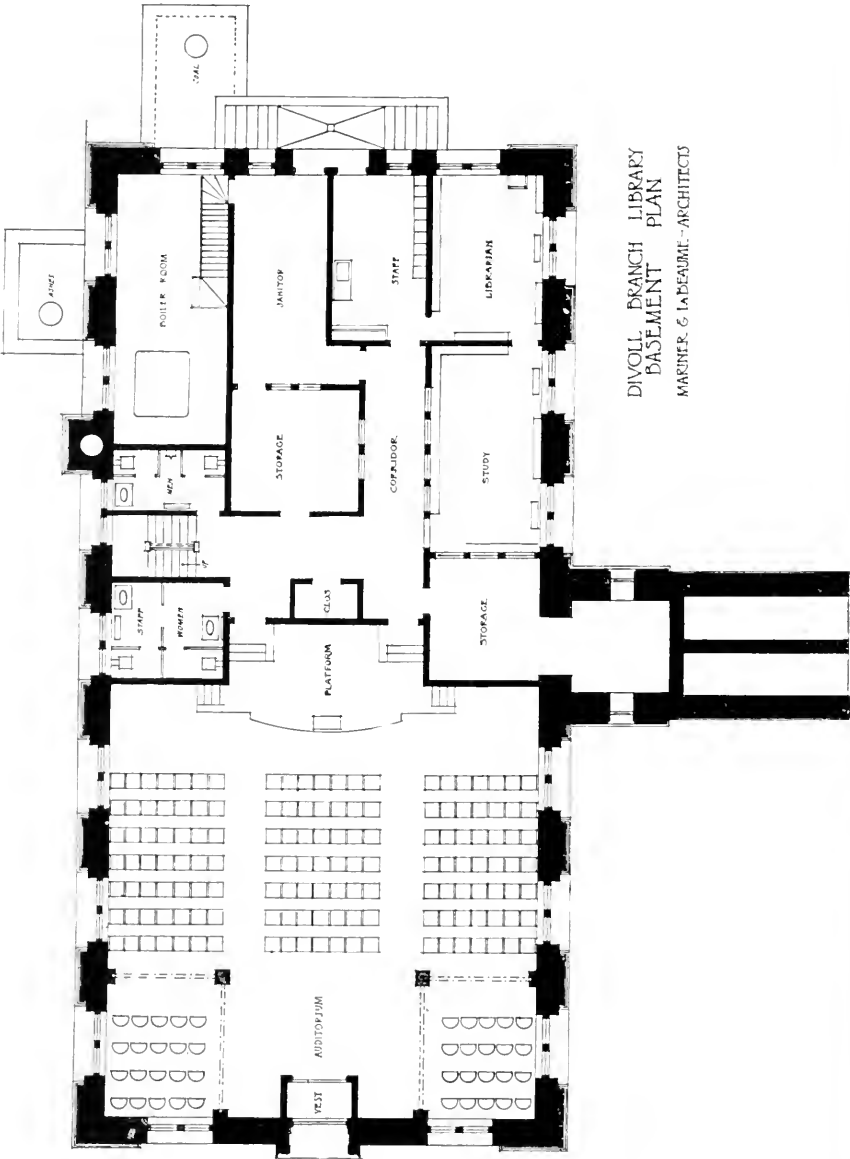


SOULARD BRANCH, ST. LOUIS. First Floor Plan.





DIVOLL BRANCH LIBRARY.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MARINE & LA BEAUME-ARCHITECTS



DIVOLL BRANCH LIBRARY
BASEMENT
PLAN
MARINE & L'ABEYRE - ARCHITECTS

Central Building and the six branch buildings, and through 76 delivery stations and 45 schools, besides deposits in clubs and industrial and commercial houses. The registration of borrowers in the report for 1914-1915 was 100,717; total number of volumes, 414,623; the library buildings are open 365 days in the year. The work is organized under 13 departments: auditing and financial, book binding and repair (operating a bindery in the central building), building and grounds, cataloging, work with children, circulation and shelving, delivery stations, instruction, open shelf, periodical reading room, reference, registration and traveling libraries. Besides the six branch buildings the library has three important special branches: the Municipal Branch, established in 1911, occupying rooms in the City Hall, convenient to the Board of Aldermen; the Downtown Branch situated on the second floor of the Grand Leader store, and the Catholic Free Library (formerly a separate institution) in the rooms of the Catholic Women's Association at 7th and St. Charles streets. The Downtown Branch has a stock of over 3,000 volumes and circulated 64,206 in the course of a year. It was established in 1912, when the occupation of the new Central building moved the main library farther up town. The Catholic Free Library has 5,000 books.

The library furnishes facilities for public meetings, of which nearly 4,000 are held yearly in 15 rooms; operates a Speakers' Bureau and an Index to forthcoming lectures, etc.; holds about 30 exhibitions yearly in its Art Room; furnishes a public writing-room with free paper and envelopes; and maintains a training class for library assistants. It publishes a Monthly Bulletin containing items of information about its work and lists of current additions to its book collection, together with numerous special lists and bibliographies. The two summer numbers are usually devoted entirely to special subjects. The annual report consists partly of a formal and statistical account of the library's various activities, and partly of an illustrated popular description of some one of those activities, which is also printed in a separate pamphlet. The library issues also, from time to time, numerous separate lists of books, ranging from catalogues of considerable size down to short lists printed on book marks. Its collections include 3,000 volumes of musical scores for circulation and it also issues music rolls.

ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY—History—The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association was founded in 1846. It has a general library, now containing about 150,000 volumes including a rich collection of books relating to the Middle West and a full set of British patents. New books are added promptly upon publication. More than 500 periodicals are regularly received, while extra copies of the current numbers of popular magazines are taken for circulation.

Building—Present building was completed January, 1889. Cost, \$383,000; construction of brick, granite, terra cotta and iron; six stories; ground plan dimensions about 127 by 114 feet; interior finish, oak; old floor stack of wood, new stack of steel; electric lighting, steam heat. The library occupies the sixth floor of the building and half of the fifth floor; this provides reading room, delivery room, stack room, catalog room, work room, librarian's office and board room. The remaining space in the building is rented.

Architect, Henry G. Isaacs, St. Louis, Mo.

Administration and work—Has a board of seven elected by the members; President of Board, Hugh McKittrick; Librarian, William L. R. Gifford; Assistant librarian, Clarence E. Miller; Actuary, W. H. H. Anderson. Latest report, 11th annual, December 31, 1915. Application for membership may be made at any time. The rates are as follows: Ordinary membership, \$5.00 a year, or \$2.50 for six months; clerks and teachers, \$3.00 for the first year and \$2.00 for each year continuous membership thereafter; life membership, \$50.00. A member of the library may take out five books at one time, two of which may

be fiction. Extra books may be taken out at a rate of five cents a week each. Any member may have a book reserved for him by leaving at the issue desk a written application, and he will be notified as soon as the book is available. Requests for the purchase of books not already in the library will receive proper consideration.

	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....	148,769
Circulation.....	131,900
Total expenditure for the year.....	\$56,905.95

Residence delivery service was adopted in 1915. The entire cost of the service (exclusive of the first cost of the automobile) was about \$1,400; one carrier was employed, with a helper part of the time; the cost per volume handled was about 2½ cents, including books delivered and books brought back.

Volumes delivered (12 months).....27,948, daily average 92
 Volumes returned (10 months).....25,815, daily average, 101

No complete record of volumes returned was kept during first two months of the service.

A bulletin containing brief lists of new books added to the library is issued on or about the first day of each month, with the exception of the summer months. The bulletin is for free distribution among the members and will be mailed regularly to any member on request.

CATHOLIC FREE LIBRARY closed temporarily after the death of Miss Kathleen Riley, Librarian, from 1908 to 1915. Management transferred to the Catholic Women's Association, December 1915, and by them delegated to the St. Louis Public Library as a special branch.

Salisbury, Chariton county. Population, 1,840.

Public Library.—Salisbury Public Library was opened January 1, 1915, with a membership of fifteen women comprising the Civic League and Library Association. Funds are raised by subscription and entertainments. Rooms are rented in second story of a store building (\$5.00 per month). President of Library Association, Mrs. Charles Shire; Librarian, Mrs. Kate B. Jennings. A subscription library; membership fee, \$1.25 per year. Open three afternoons in each week. Latest report December, 1915.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....	325	75	400
Registration.....			122
Circulation.....			4,680
Total expenditure for year.....			\$229.11

Savannah, Andrew county. Population, 1,583.

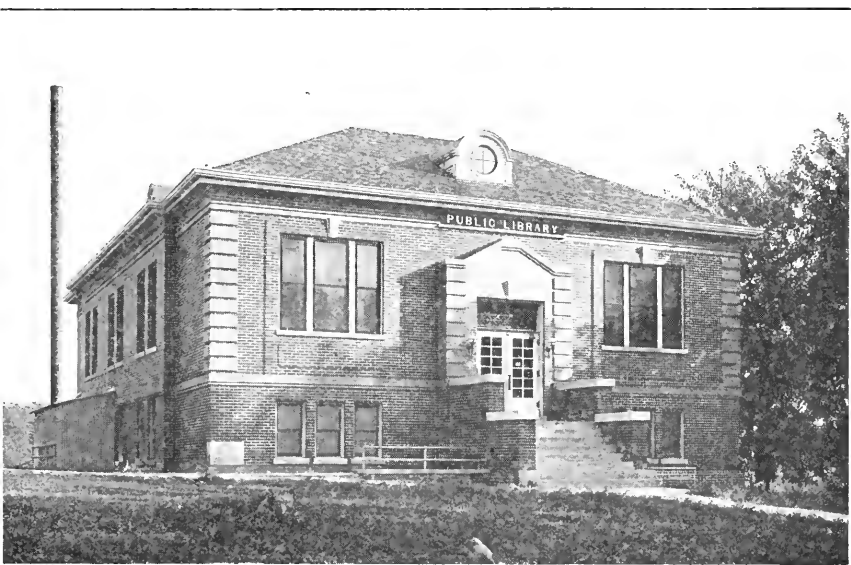
Public Library.—Opened February 10, 1913. The building was erected by the Board of Education at the suggestion of a former resident of Savannah, E. V. Price (Chicago, Ill.), who offered an endowment fund of \$15,000 on condition that the school district put up a building. The building fund was secured by bonds voted at a special election. The income from the endowment is used for the purchase of books and periodicals; all incidental expense and the salary of the librarian are paid from the school fund. In 1914 Mr. Price made to the library a further gift of \$1,000 outright for books, with the proviso that the selection should be made with the advice of J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Librarian of New York.

Building.—The building stands on a part of the high school lot, and receives light and heat from the school plant. Cost of building, \$12,000; construction, brick and stone; interior finished in birch; one story and basement; height of

first story, 13 feet; dimensions of ground floor, 85½x52 feet; floor stack of steel. Plan provides eight rooms, reading room, delivery room, stack room, auditorium, librarian's office, check room, property room, staff room.

Architect, Rudolph Meier, St. Joseph, Mo.

Administration and work—President of library board, O. V. Sells; Librarian, Jane Frodsham. Library under control of school board; free for loan or reference. Latest report December, 1915.



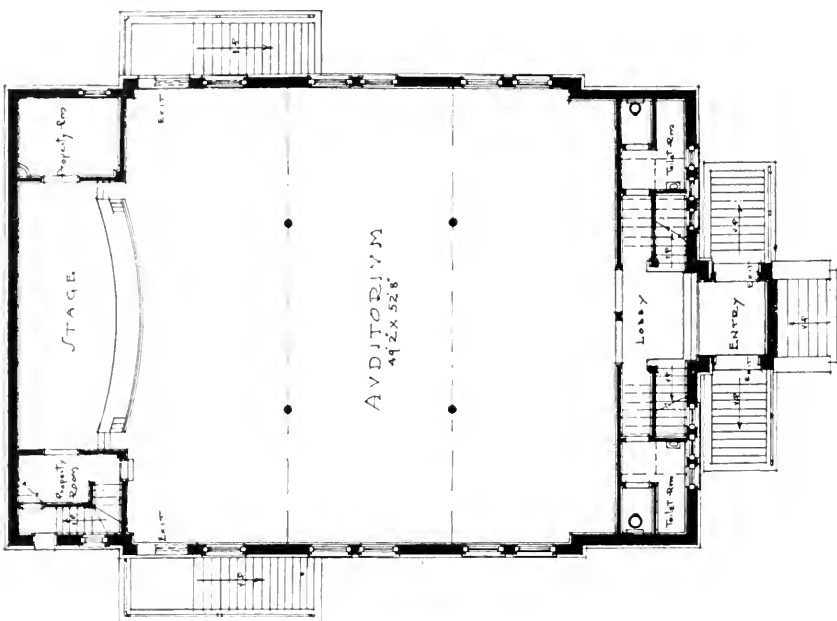
PUBLIC LIBRARY, SAVANNAH, MO.

	<i>Adult Juvenile</i>		<i>Total</i>
Book stock.			4,184
(Added during year, 862).			
Registration.			890
Circulation (April, 1914-April, 1915)	8,033	3,392	11,425
Total expenditure for year.			\$843.93
(Income from endowment, \$900.)			

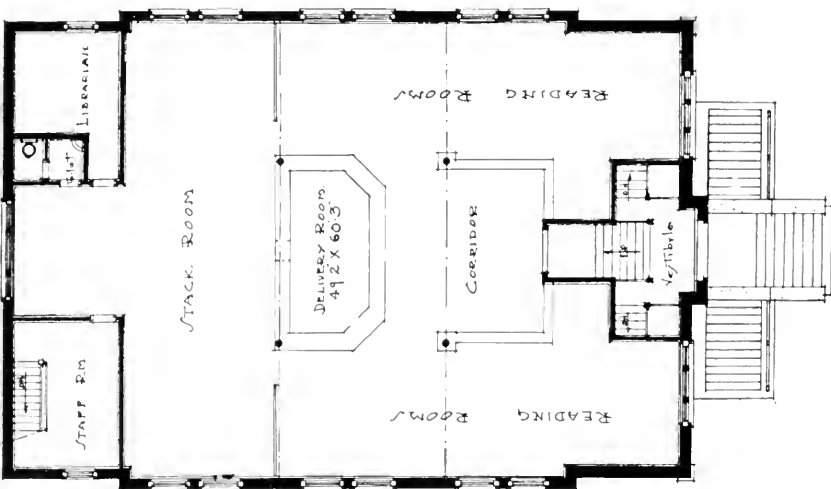
Sedalia, Pettis county. Population, 17,822.

Sedalia Public Library.—Established, 1893. *History*—The first fund of \$2,000 was raised by subscription; managed by a club initiated by the H. Parmelee Co. (Des Moines, Iowa). Most of the fund was expended for books, and rooms were fitted up in the Courthouse through the generosity of the County Court and the Sedalia Natural History Society. Later the Sedalia Public Library Association was incorporated. After being once lost in 1894 the vote for a free public library was carried in 1895, and the Library Association transferred all its property and books to the city library.

Building—The Carnegie building was completed August, 1901, at a cost of \$60,000. Andrew Carnegie furnished \$50,000 and Sedalia furnished the site and guaranteed an annual maintenance fund of \$4,000, which is but 8 per cent instead of the usual 10 per cent requirement. Construction of stone, brick and terra cotta; interior finish golden oak; two stories and basement; height of first story, 14 feet; ground floor dimensions, 111 feet 8 inches by 61 feet 6 inches;



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

RYDOLPH MEIER ARCHITECT
1000 PINE ST. PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

direct electric lighting and steam heat (from city plant); steel book stack. The plan provides thirteen rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, workroom, auditorium, librarian's office, board room, two club rooms, debater's study room, children's assembly room and janitor's room.

Architects, Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

Administration and work—President of library board, Lee Montgomery; Librarian, Frances Fordice; four assistants are employed. Library is free for loan and reference. Latest report May 1, 1915. The principal circulation of books is from the library building, but there are book deposits in five schools during the session, and in one drug store.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			16,906
Registration.....			8,365
Circulation.....	45,275	23,135	68,410
Amount of branch circulation.....			8,974
Total expenditure for year.....			\$5,588.15

Recently the library has made an especial effort to extend its service into the homes of Pettis county farmers. The postoffice department, co-operating, franked out lists of books in the Sedalia Public Library of special interest to residents of the county; the teachers in the county also distributed the library book lists. The books are sent by parcel post with no charge except the payment of actual postage on books received. One hundred and three rural schools are reached in this way. School mail boxes have been erected by many districts, the school bearing the expense of postage on books drawn for the pupils. The county agent co-operates in this rural library extension work. The library publishes an annual report and occasional book lists.

Springfield, Greene county. Population, 35,201.

Springfield Public Library.—Established 1905. Library movement started in 1901. Library was organized and has always operated under the state public library law.

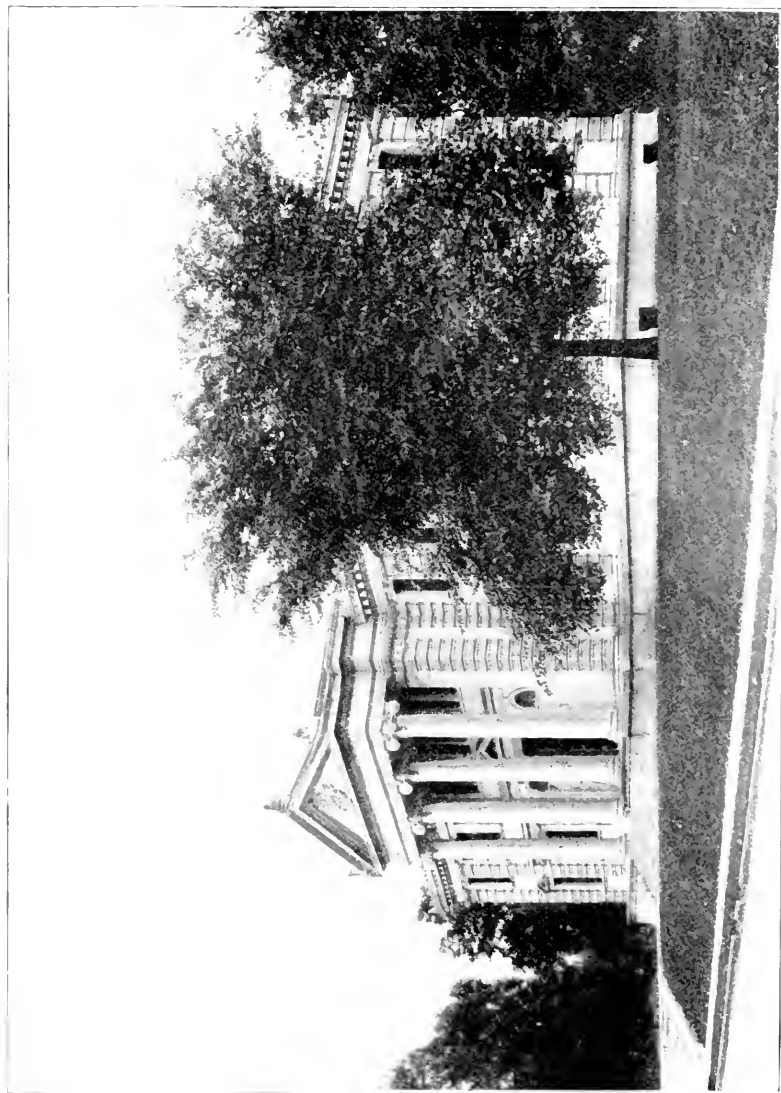
Building—The library building was erected 1905; cost \$50,000, a Carnegie gift; construction of Indiana Bedford stone; two stories and basement (height of first story, 13 feet; stack room, 18 feet); dimensions of ground floor, 45x100 feet, stack room, 20x50 feet; interior finished in oak and hard wood; both wood and steel shelving; electric lighting and steam heat. The plan provides thirteen rooms, reading room, children's room, delivery room, stack room, workroom, librarian's office, board room, reference room, club rooms (2), and three in basement unassigned.

Architects, Reed & Heckenlively, Springfield, Mo.

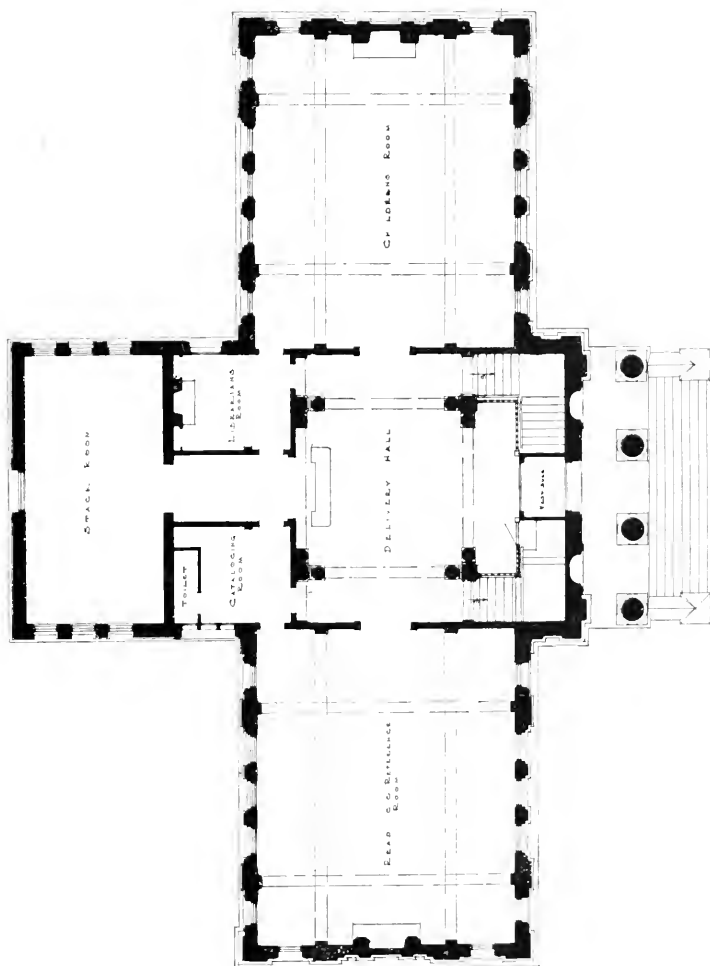
Administration and work—Librarian, Harriet Horine. Latest report, May 31, 1915; library free for loan and reference. Staff numbers two besides the librarian. Library open every day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock.....			5,552
Registration.....			4,222
Circulation.....	22,009	8,050	30,059
Total expenditure for year.....			\$3,716.63

The financial condition is better than heretofore; recent repairs and improvements amount to \$1,500 and book purchases amount to \$2,000.



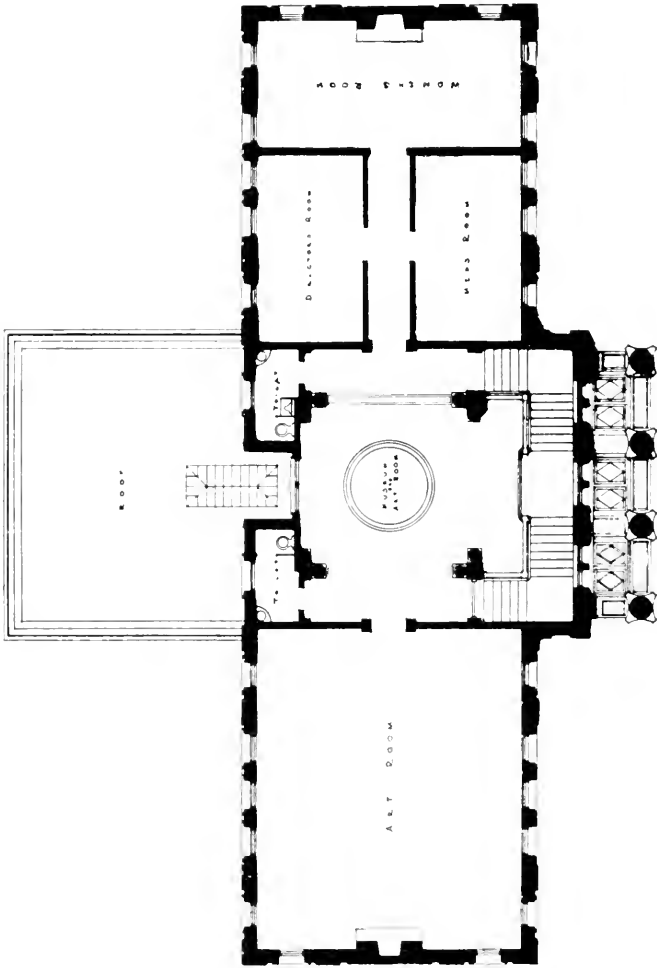
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEDALIA.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SEDALIA.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
SEDALIA, MISSOURI



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
SEDALIA, MISSOURI

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SEDALIA.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Trenton, Grundy county. Population, 5,656.

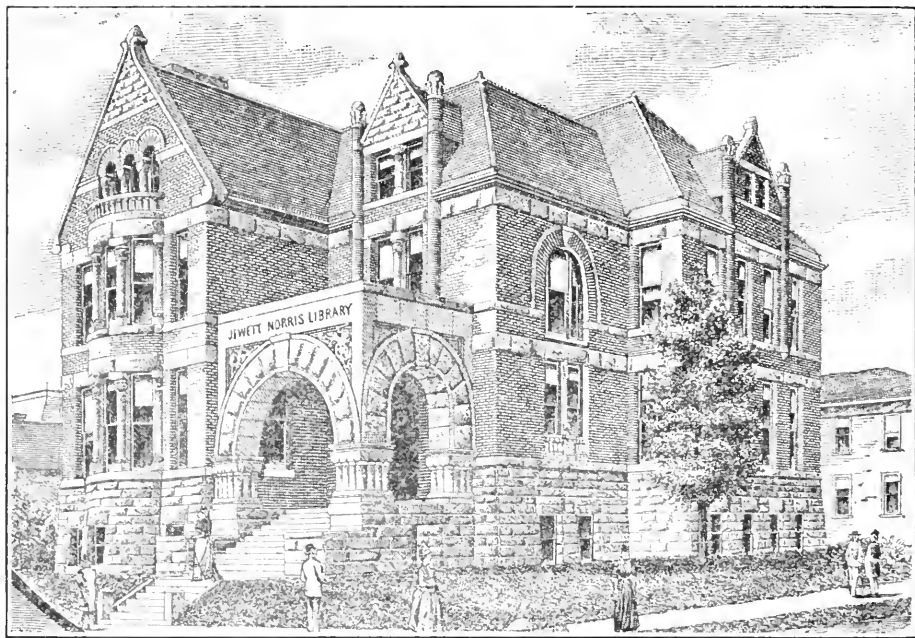
Jewett Norris Public Library.—Established in 1890, by gift of Jewett Norris to the board of education, as a "library and reading room free to the people of Trenton and Grundy county forever." The total amount of the gift was \$50,000, \$15,000 to become a permanent endowment fund. Besides this fund the library receives support from the school funds, under the terms of acceptance of the gift. In 1912 the woman's clubs contributed the books, furniture and fittings for a separate children's room.

Building.—The Jewett Norris Library building was completed May 1, 1891; cost of building, \$24,619; improvement and grading of lot, furnishing and first installment of books about \$10,000. Construction of brick and stone; interior finished in oak; two stories, attic and basement; height of first story, 16 feet; ground plan dimensions 66x72 feet; electric lighting and steam heat; wood floor stacks. Plan provides eight rooms, reading room, children's room, stack room, catalog room, auditorium, board room, club rooms.

Architect, A. F. Gauger, St. Paul, Minn.

Administration and work.—President of library board, J. A. Fair; librarian, Mrs. Maud Crecelius. Latest report, July 1, 1915. The library is under control of the board of education. Free for loan and reference to the residents of the city of Trenton and of Grundy county. The circulation of books is directly from the library building; in 1908 a sub-station was established by a deposit of 200 volumes at the high school, but was discontinued at the close of the term. In 1912 an attempt was made to send out to special points in the county traveling libraries sent from the Library Commission of the state; three collections were placed in this way. The books in the library are classified by the decimal system, and an author and class catalog is kept up.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock			6,150
Registration			873
Circulation	9,893	4,326	14,219
Total expenditure for year			\$1,425.35



JEWETT NORRIS LIBRARY, TRENTON, MO.

Vandalia, Audrain county. Population, 1,595.

Public Library—Opened May 1, 1911, the result of the joint efforts of the women's clubs for several years. Beginning with 1908, traveling libraries were borrowed from the state and kept in a newspaper office. The library is free, but supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. President of the library committee, Mrs. W. S. Waters; Librarian, Julia Waters; Assistant, Mrs. E. Hamlett. Open one afternoon each week. Latest report April 1, 1916.

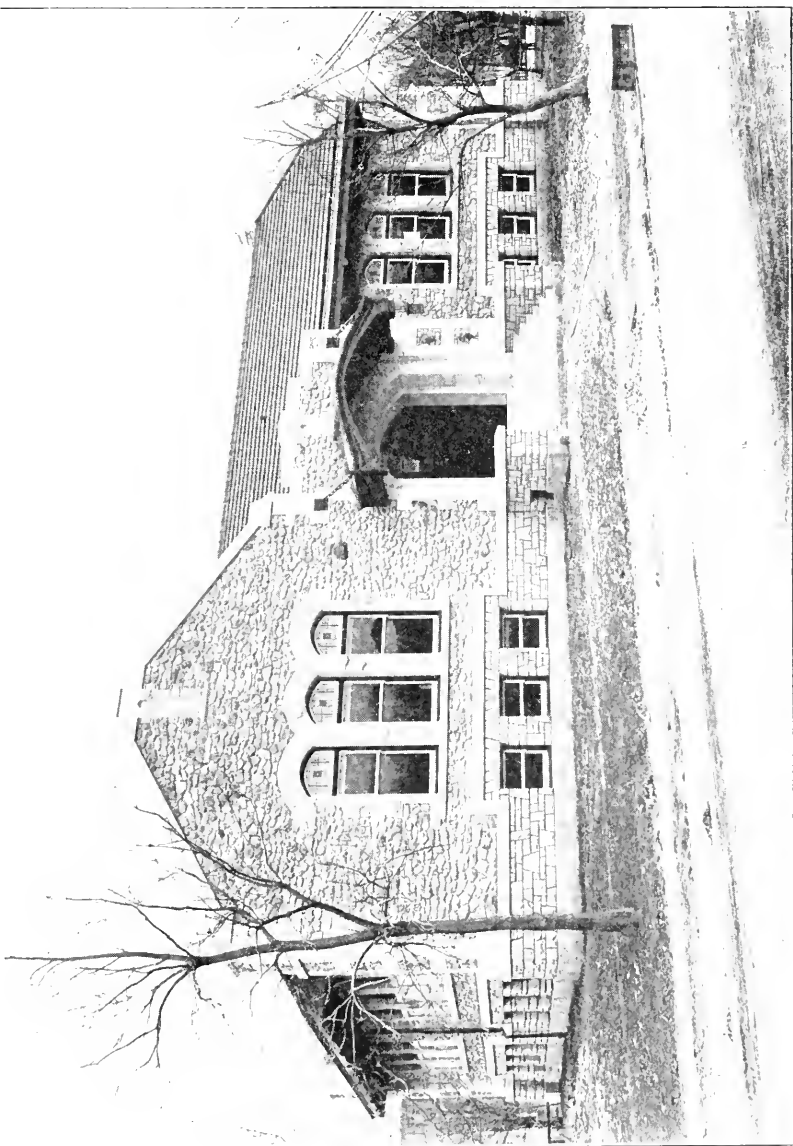
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	850	97	947
Registration	433	68	501
(Free to country borrowers, of whom there are 96.)			
Circulation	925	187	1,112

Webb City, Jasper county. Population, 11,817.

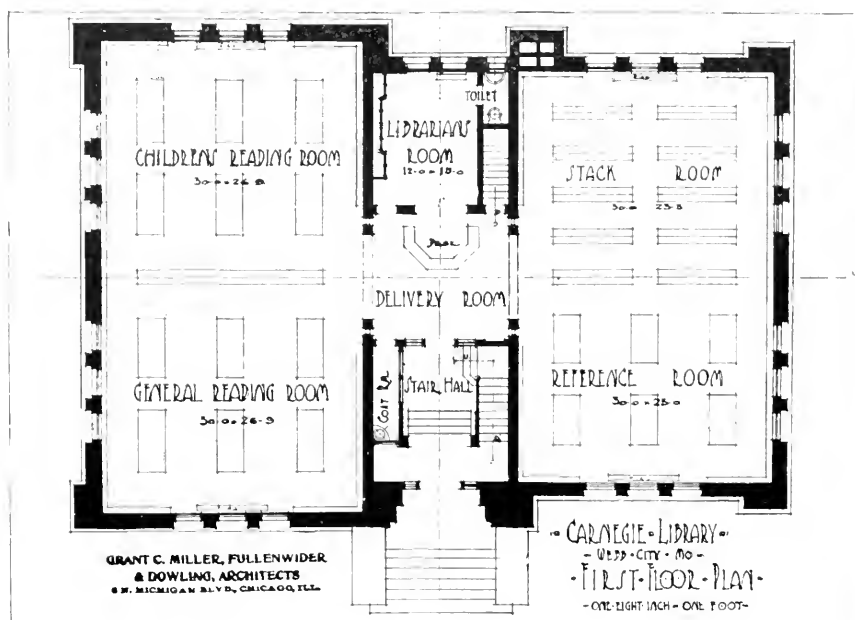
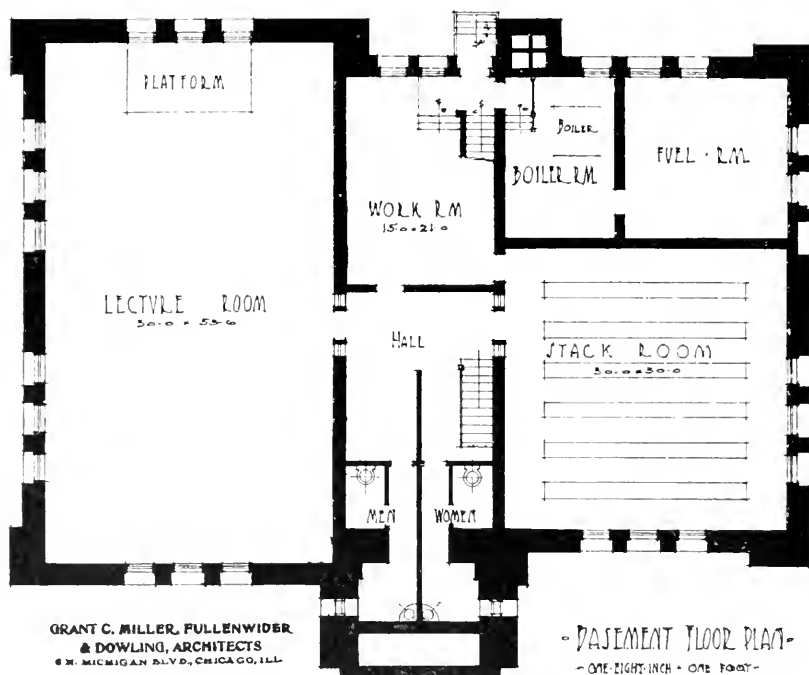
Free Public Library.—Established in 1911. *History*—First movement for a public library was started in 1910; in 1912 the Civic Improvement Association undertook to develop public sentiment to the point of voting a tax for a public library; the vote was passed April 6, 1913, and a public library was organized under the state law. The library was opened to the public April 10, 1915.

Building—The Carnegie building was completed December 31, 1914, at a cost of \$25,000. Construction of native limestone boulders and Carthage stone; interior finish and furniture red oak, fumed; one and a half stories and basement; height of first story, 14 feet; dimensions of ground floor, 57x81 feet; indirect lighting system, steam heat; wood floor stacks and wall cases. The plan provides eight finished rooms, reference room and stack room combined, reading room and children's room combined, delivery room, librarian's office, catalog room, workroom, auditorium, one unassigned, and three unfinished rooms on the second floor.

Architects, Grant C. Miller, Fullenwider & Dowling, Chicago, Ill.

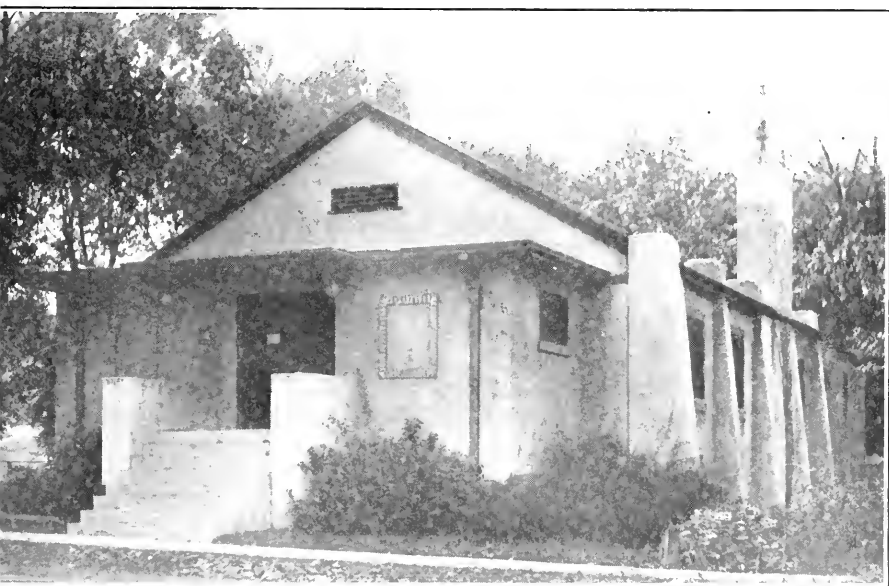


CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WEBB CITY, MO.



Administration and work—President of library board, George J. Kusterer; Librarian, Emily Bird Smith; one assistant is employed. Library free for loan and reference. Latest report April 30, 1915.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book stock.....	1,777	525	2,302
Registration.....	271	501	772
Circulation (1 month).....	918	1,248	2,166
Total expenditure, December to April (4 months).....	\$1,264.00		



MONDAY CLUB AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, WEBSTER GROVES, MO

Webster Groves, St. Louis county. Population, 7,080.

Webster Groves Public Library.—Date of first library movement, 1890; fund raised by donations and subscriptions amounting to \$3,000; library was managed by a club.

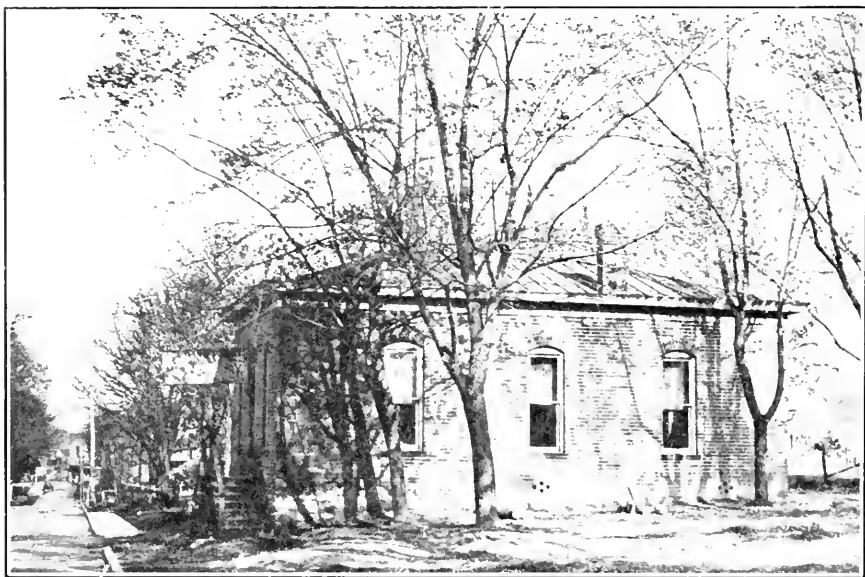
Building.—The club and library building was erected in 1911 by the Monday Club on a lot donated to the club on condition that the club should house and maintain the library until such time as the city government should be prepared to take it over and support it. Cost of the building, approximately, \$6,000.00; construction concrete; one story; ceiling height about 14 feet; dimensions of ground plan 40x60 feet; interior finish hard pine and plaster; wood wall shelving; electric lighting; hot air heating plant. Plan provides one large club assembly room, which is also used as a library reading room, book room and delivery room; two coat rooms and service rooms are provided at one end of the building, and two small rooms in front are used by the library for special collections of books.

Architect, Lawrence Ewald, St. Louis, Mo.

Administration and work—Librarian, Mildred King Allen. The library is free for loan and reference. It is open to borrowers two afternoons and one morning each week; hours are so managed as to avoid conflict with the club meetings. Latest report April, 1915.

	<i>Total</i>
Book stock	4,790
Registration	566
Circulation	21,019
No report of expenditures.	

The salary of the librarian has been paid by the city of Webster Groves, and at present there are five volunteer assistants. The Monday Club furnishes, besides the housing of the books, heat, light and janitor service, and an appropriation of money for new books. For the year 1914-15 this was \$125.00, and for the year 1915-16, \$100.00. From 835 membership cards issued in 1911-12 the interest has grown to 2,627, in the spring of 1916, for the same period 1911-12, total issue of books 7,585 volumes; for the year just closed, April 1, 1916, total issue 24,369 volumes.

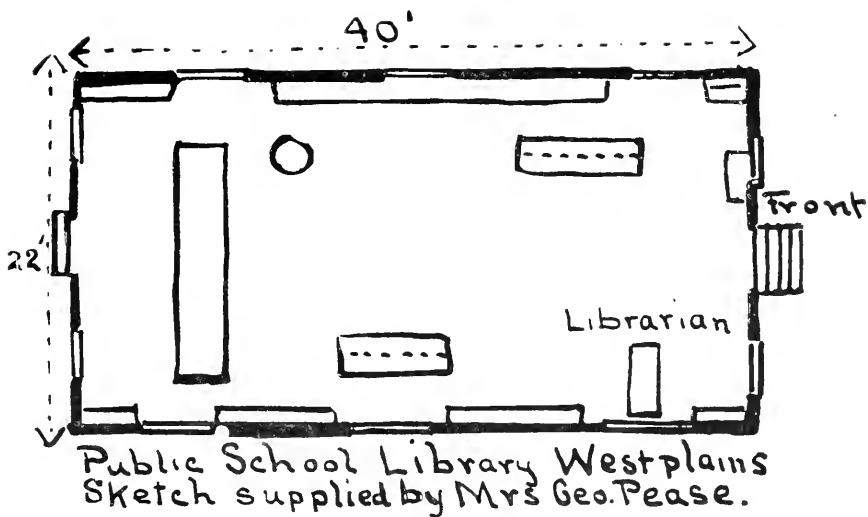


PEASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, WEST PLAINS, MO.

West Plains, Howell county. Population, 2,914.

Pease Memorial Library.—Established 1895; serves the schools and the public; occupies a separate one story brick building (dimensions about 20x40 feet), erected on a corner of the high school lot. The library, which is a memorial to G. Frank Pease, is housed in a building built from a public fund of \$2,000. Beginning with 100 volumes in 1895, by public helps and private benevolences, volumes were added until in 1905 a collection of 2,000 was turned over to the school board. The interest of the people continued and the books now number over 6,000. The library draws its support from a combined public and school fund. President of the library board, Dr. C. I. Trimble; Librarian, J. Will Pierce (Superintendent of Schools). Two assistants are employed on part time. There is a fee of \$1.00 per year for all borrowers except school pupils. Latest report December 31, 1915.

	<i>Adult Juvenile</i>		<i>Total</i>
Book stock	4,502	1,516	6,018
Registration	81	84	165
Circulation	5,000	4,600	9,600
Total expenditure for year			\$210.40



UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF MISSOURI.

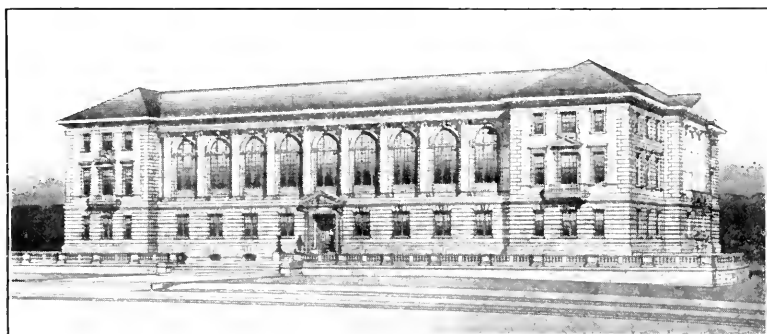
The chief gain of the past few years in the college libraries has been in the direction of organization. In 1908 statistics were secured from thirty-seven college libraries. Besides the State University, six colleges reported full organization: Central College, Westminster College, William Jewell College, Missouri Valley College, Parkville College, St. Louis University. Of the thirty-seven a number have since closed their doors and a few have ceased reporting to the Commission. Additional reports have been made bringing the number of the college libraries in the present list to thirty-eight.

Since the 1908 report the following junior colleges of the state have organized their libraries, using the decimal system of classification, card catalog, and the accession record: Christian College, Cottey College, Hardin College (organization in progress), Howard-Payne College, Lindenwood College, Stephens College, William Woods College.

In the same length of time additional organization has been developed by colleges, as follows: Carleton College, a card catalog; Iberia Academy, decimal classification and card catalog; Central College for Women, reorganization in progress.

Other reports concerning organization are as follows: Pritchett College, decimal classification and card catalog; Walther College, accession record and card catalog; Southwest Baptist College, organization in progress. Mary Institute and Concordia Seminary report a card catalog, Lexington College decimal classification; Drury College, Kemper Military Academy, Christian University, accession records.

Christian Brothers' College, Eden Theological Seminary, Wentworth Military Academy, Weaubleau Christian College, Grand River College and Kidder Institute report no items of organization. It is probable that some of these colleges use systems that do not correspond with the items on the report blank.



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA.

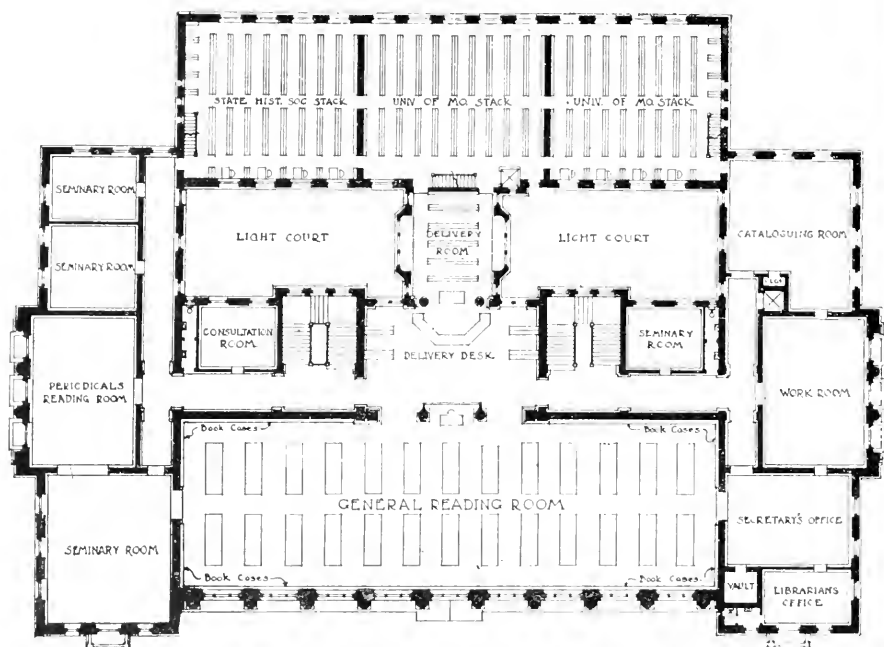
State-Supported Institutions.

University of Missouri, Columbia.—When the fire destroyed Academic Hall in 1892 it destroyed also the University Library which was housed therein. About two hundred volumes, which were loaned at the time, were saved. After the fire the library was housed in the Medical Building where it remained three years, or until the present Academic Hall was completed in 1895. The west wing, first floor, of this building was assigned to the library. In the course of time the basement room in the west wing and other rooms adjacent to the reading room and certain corridors were given over to the library. The General Assembly of 1913 appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the erection of the central portion of a library building. With this fund the present building has been secured, including the steel stacks in the stack room. It was opened for use in 1915. The building is constructed in the style of the English Renaissance, of Bedford limestone and concrete, with green slate roof and fireproof throughout; front 213 feet; depth 116 feet. On the first floor are the rooms of the State Historical Society, periodical rooms and coat rooms; on the second floor is the general reading room and two seminar rooms; the third floor contains three rooms, the largest of which is now used for the cataloging department. The metal stack of six tiers has a capacity of 216,500 volumes; white enamel brick is used on all interior stack-room walls; the deck floors of the stacks are made of gray marble; the steel stacks are finished in gray. Individual reading lights are used in the reading room, and semi-indirect electric lighting throughout the building; heating is done by direct radiation.

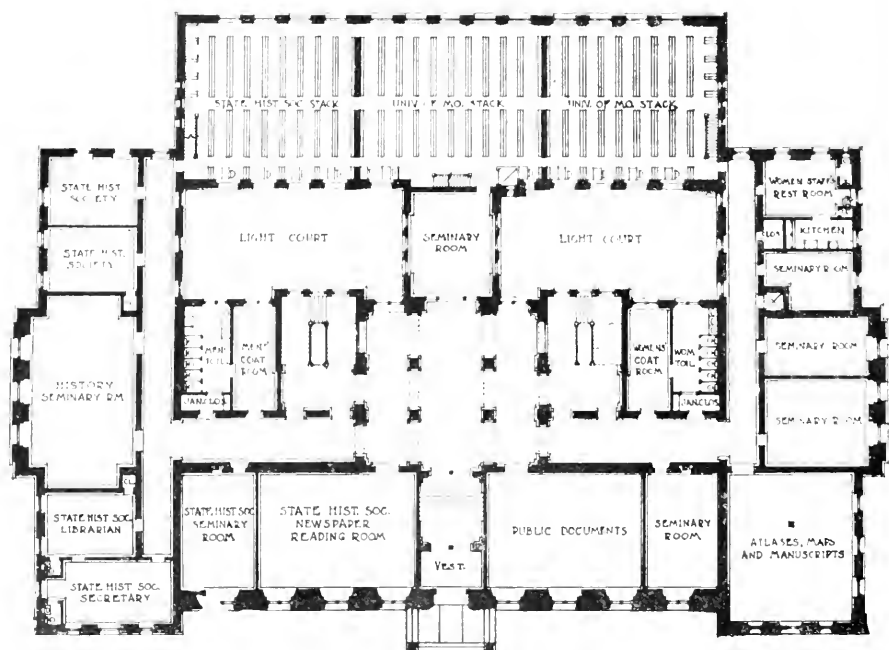
Architect, James P. Jamieson, St. Louis.

The library is open 13 1-2 hours daily to faculty, students and citizens of the town. The staff consists of librarian, reference librarian, chief cataloger and 12 attendants. Latest report December 31, 1915.

Total enrollment (1915)	3,822
Volumes in library	146,375
Magazines currently received	1,500
Pamphlets, approximately	20,500
Number volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	37,962
Approximate number used in reading room	50,000
Package libraries (average, 14 vols.)	57
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$15,000.00
Number volumes added 1915	8,242



LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
Second floor plan.



LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
Ground floor plan.



GENERAL READING ROOM, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

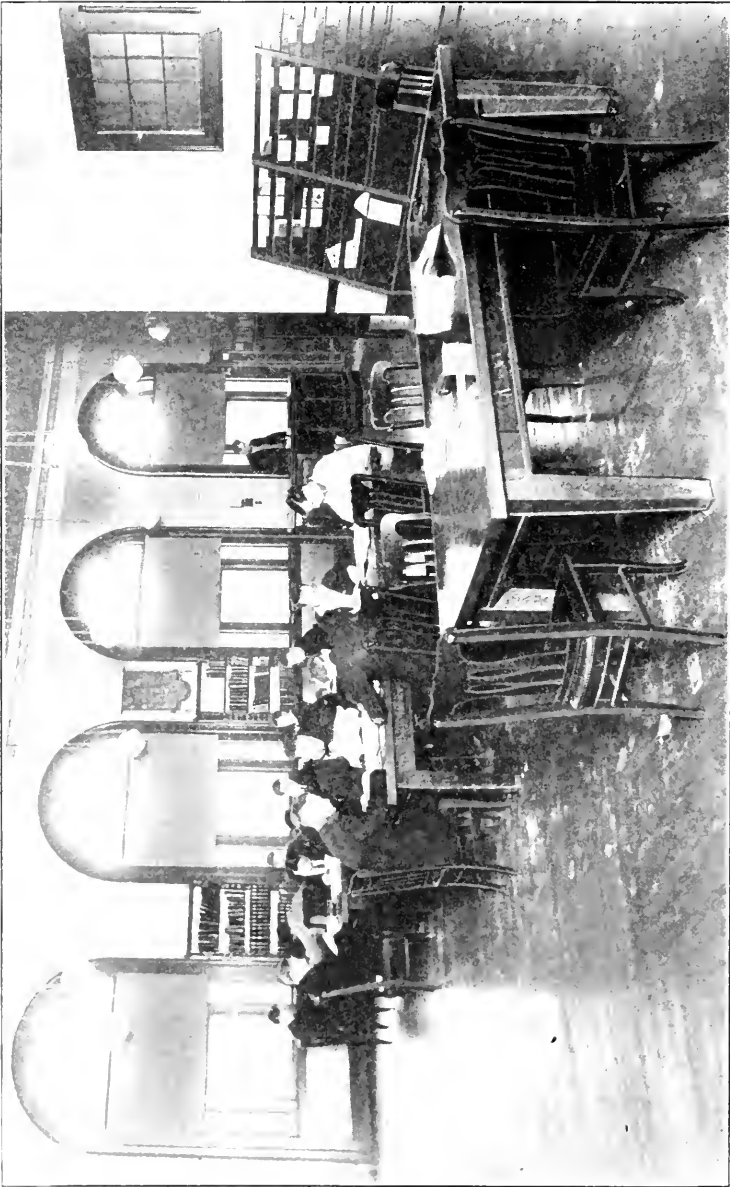
Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept, and the decimal system of classification is used. A complete file of galley proofslips for Library of Congress cards is kept for reference, and L. C. printed cards are used as far as possible for the library catalog.

The library has four branch libraries—agricultural, engineering, law, and medicine, and 9 laboratory collections. In addition to these there is a reading room for underclassmen in Academic Hall; in this room are shelved a few reference books and the books used by students in their classwork, known as required reading.

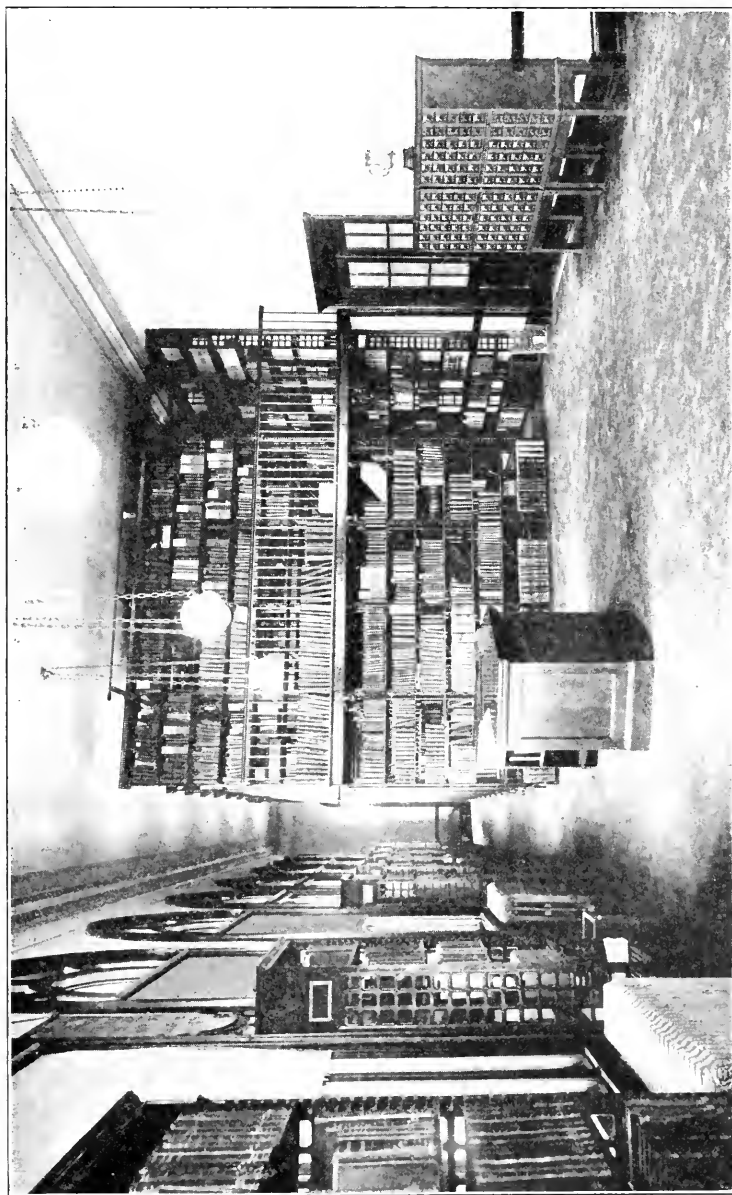
The library has depository collections in the offices of twelve of the county farm advisers. These consist of seventy volumes of agricultural literature. The permanence of these collections is dependent upon proper care given to the books and upon the continuance of the office of farm adviser.

Librarian, Henry O. Severance.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla.—Library occupies six rooms in Parker Hall, reading room, stack room, reference room, librarian's office, workroom, catalog room; metal book stack and wall shelving is used; direct electric lighting. Library staff consists of a librarian, a cataloger and stenographer and two assistants. Library is open 12 hours daily, 3 hours on Sunday. Is used by the members of the school, and open to the townspeople to some extent. Latest report December, 1915.



READING ROOM, MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, ROLLA.



DELIVERY AND STACK ROOM, MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, ROLLA.

Enrollment of students.....	280
Number volumes in library.....	19,000
Number borrowed and used in reading rooms.....	No statistics for entire year
Appropriation for books, periodicals and binding.....	\$2,500.00
Number volumes added 1915.....	2,800

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Harold L. Wheeler; appointed March 21, 1916, succeeding Jesse Cunningham.

State Normal School (1st district), Kirksville.—Library occupies six rooms in Library Hall; lighted by overhead electric lamps. The officers consist of a librarian, first and second assistant, a cataloger, a reference librarian, and two evening attendants (students). Rooms are open 13½ hours daily.

Present enrollment.....	675
Volumes in library.....	30,000
Magazines received.....	107
Number volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15.....	53,922
Approximate number used in reference room, 1914-15.....	58,934
Approximate annual expenditure for books.....	\$3,000.00
Volumes added, 1914-15.....	1,029

An accession record, a shelf list and a catalog are kept and the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, I. R. Bundy.

State Normal School (2d district), Warrensburg.—On March 4, 1915, the library collection of approximately 39,600 volumes was lost in the fire which destroyed several of the school buildings. March 6th the books which had been in circulation were recalled and the library was reopened in the men's gymnasium. Later the books will be moved to the new training school building to remain until fall, when the new administration building will be finished. The present quarters allow three rooms—reading room, librarian's room, children's library. The officers consist of a librarian, first and second assistants and a reference librarian; library is open 13 hours daily during the winter and 14¼ daily during the summer session. There is no registration system; the library is free to students and citizens of the town.

Present enrollment.....	664
Volumes in general library.....	10,632
Textbooks.....	11,000
Bound magazines.....	340
Total number in library.....	21,942
Volumes borrowed for home and study hall use, 1915.....	125,013
Approximate annual book fund.....	\$2,500.00
Approximate expenditure, 1915.....	\$12,500.00
Number volumes added 1915 (replacing library destroyed by fire)...	21,942

As purchased, the books have been entered in accession record, shelf list and catalog, and classified by the decimal system. An equipment of steel stacks has been installed and some wooden wall cases are used. Librarian, Alice L. Blair.

State Normal School (3d district), Cape Girardeau.—Library occupies five rooms in Academic Hall, reading room, stack room, reference room, workroom, librarian's room; book stacks and wall cases are of steel and wood. The librarian and one assistant give full time to the work, and there are three student assistants; the library is open 9 hours and 15 minutes every day.

Present enrollment.....	470
Volumes in library.....	10,013
Bound magazines.....	839

Pamphlets	10,361
Clippings	1,500
Number volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	44,162
Approximate number used in reading room	67,639
Approximate annual expenditure for books	
Number volumes added during year	535

An accession record, shelf list and catalog are kept; and the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Sadie T. Kent.

State Normal School (4th district), *Springfield*.—Library in Academic Hall, occupies four rooms, as follows: Study hall and reference room, stack room, periodical reading room (cut off from stack room), librarian's office and work-room; rooms are lighted by electricity; book stacks are of steel construction. Five attendants are regularly employed; during summer school number is increased to seven; the librarian and one assistant give entire time to the work; the dean of women gives half time to the library and assumes direction of it in absence of the librarian; two student assistants give four hours a day to library work.

No library registration necessary for borrowing books; no library fee or deposit; fees charged for delinquency in returning books are arranged on a cumulative scale. Library is open 9½ hours a day ordinarily, and 10½ during summer sessions. The present enrollment gives the school an average daily attendance of 786.

Number volumes accessioned	11,700
Number volumes not yet accessioned	1,300
Total	13,000
Including bound magazines, 1,000.	
Pamphlets in binders	3,500
Number volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	61,035
"Study hall" use charged at desk	118,015
Total of recorded circulation	179,050

(No record is kept of books used from open reference shelves or reading tables.)

Average yearly expenditure for books	\$1,000.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	1,000

The stack room is open to students and members of the faculty at all times, but students use the privilege only for special research. Books are regularly accessioned and classified by the decimal system; at present the catalog is under revision, Library of Congress printed cards being substituted for the typewritten ones. Librarian, William A. Daggett.

State Normal School (5th district), *Maryville*.—Library occupies three rooms in the administration building, reading room and study hall, stack room, reference room; stacks and wall cases of steel; the librarian and one assistant give full time to the work. The library is open eleven hours a day.

The present enrollment gives an average attendance of 529 daily, winter and summer.

Volumes in library	10,420
Pamphlets in library	2,500
Current magazines taken	83
Approximate number used for reference, 1914-15	68,040
Approximate annual expenditure for books, 1914-15	\$800.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	974

An accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept, and the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Edwin Wells.

Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City.—The library occupies rooms in the main building, a reading room and a book room; a normal school library for negro boys and girls. No registration is necessary, the library being free to students of the school. Latest report December, 1915.

Volumes in library	4,788
Magazines currently received	21
Circulation during 1915	2,418

President, B. F. Allen; Librarian, Gertrude Williams.

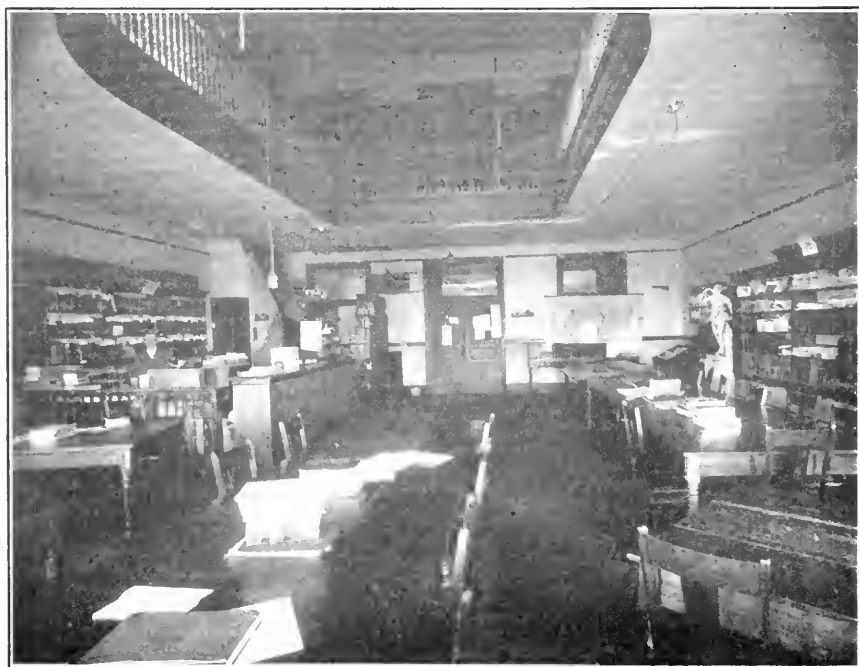
Libraries in Colleges and Proprietary Schools.

(Alphabetically arranged by name of college).

Carleton College, Farmington.—Library occupies two rooms in Gilliland Hall, study hall, reading and reference room in one, and a stack room; electric light, wood wall cases. Librarian is one of the teachers and has a student assistant; library is open ten hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	40
Volumes in library	2,300
Magazines currently received	8
Pamphlets	6
Approximate number volumes borrowed for use outside of library	250
Approximate number used for reference	70
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$25 00
Number volumes added 1914-15	30

A card catalog of the books is kept. Librarian, Charles Schuttler.



LIBRARY READING ROOM, CENTRAL COLLEGE, FAYETTE.

Central College, Fayette.—Library rooms are in Science Hall; central reading room space is surrounded by wall cases and floor stacks of wood, with a railed gallery containing stacks; a space is railed off from the reading room for librarian's office. The librarian has two student assistants each serving 13 hours a week, alternating time; free tuition is granted as compensation. The library is open nine hours daily, primarily for the use of students and professors, but was very helpful to townspeople before the days of the Carnegie library, and now lends freely to that institution for the use of patrons. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	238
Volumes in library (accession record)	11,234
Bound magazines (included above)	650
Unbound magazines listed in catalog	220
Magazines currently received	74
Pamphlets (approximately)	700
U. S. bulletins of Education, and of Labor department constantly in use.	
Approximate use of books in the library and for home work	8,000
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$700.00
Volumes added, 1914	965

Statistics of loans for three spring months, 4,987 books and magazines, 224 borrowed by townspeople.

Book lists, made by each department head, are submitted to a committee of two faculty members, and librarian is authorized to order the titles finally approved.

Accession record shelf list, and card catalog are kept, and the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, F. L. Hockett. The college holds institutional membership in the Missouri Library Association.



LIBRARY ROOM, CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LEXINGTON, MO.

Central College, Lexington.—Library occupies two rooms in the main building, reading room and reference room; wood wall cases are used and direct electric lighting. The librarian keeps library open eight and a half hours daily. Latest report March, 1916.

Enrollment	107
Volumes in library	7,000
Magazines currently received	14
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$200.00

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are in progress; decimal system of classification is in use. Librarian, Mrs. Olivia A. Price.

Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.—Library occupies two rooms in the college building, stack room and reading room; floor stacks and wall cases are of wood; there is no artificial light. One of the professors of the college acts as librarian, assisted by the teachers. Library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment of students	352
Volumes in library	10,360
Magazines currently received	55
Pamphlets in library, approximately	1,100
No record of use of books.	
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$200.00
Volumes added, 1915	172

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; books are classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Henry Vosholl.

Christian Brothers College, St. Louis.—Library is used only by faculty and students. Latest report July, 1915.

In the students' library the rotunda (80x80 feet) is used as a reading room; bookshelves are of wood. The library is open to student's at any time during the day; two student librarians are in charge, one from the senior and one from the junior division of the college. Besides this a large part of the library is shelved in the Brothers' study room, and many of the class rooms have well stocked book cases.

Volumes in library, September, 1914	11,951
Volumes added during year	155
Volumes withdrawn during year	42

Total in library July, 1915

12,064

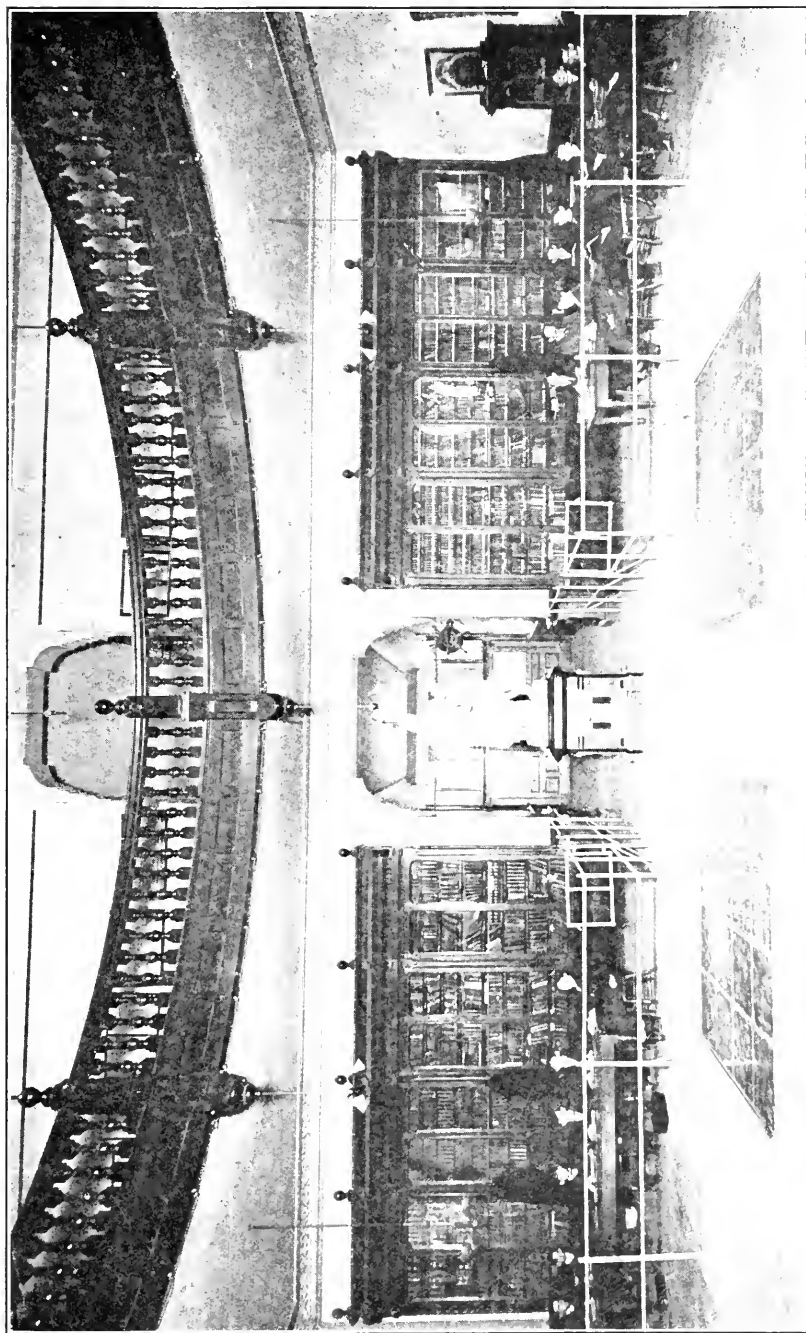
Librarian, Brother Fabrician.

Christian College, Columbia.—Library occupies a room in the Chapel wing of the main building; wall cases and furniture of mission oak; indirect electric lighting. Library is open daily from 8 a. m. to noon, 1:30 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 in the evening. Librarian is relieved three evenings of the week by one of the teachers. Latest report June, 1915.

Enrollment	150
Volumes in library	2,550
Magazines currently received	40
Amount expended for books, 1914-15	\$236.29
Amount expended for magazines 1914-15	\$59.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	980
Textbooks additional	240

Accession record and shelf lists are kept; books are classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Roberta B. Kintrea.

Christian University, Canton.—Library occupies three rooms in the main building, reading room, stack room, magazine file room; wood floor stacks; electric light. The librarian has three student assistants; library open from 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Latest report March, 1916.



LIBRARY OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.

Enrollment	95
Volumes in library, approximately	10,000
Magazines currently received	25
Pamphlets	46
Approximate number volumes used for reference	2,000
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$200.00
Number of volumes added, 1914-15	60

Accession record is kept; shelf list and card catalog in progress. Librarian, Mrs. C. A. Vannoy.

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.—Library occupies three large rooms in the Seminary building, reading room, stack room, and reference room; direct electric lighting; wood floor stacks and wall cases. Library is chiefly used for reference, and is open to students of the Seminary eight hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	330
Volumes in library	11,922
Pamphlets	1,875
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$250.00

The card catalog of the library is arranged by authors. Librarian, Prof. E. Pardick.

Cottey College, Nevada.—Library occupies a room in the college building as a reading room and study hall; books are shelved in wall cases of wood; direct electric lighting. Librarian and assistant are students; library open twelve hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	160
Volumes in library	2,662
Magazines are donated; three daily papers are received.	
Approximate number volumes used for reference	500
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$250.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	201

Accession record and shelf list are kept, and books are classified by the decimal system. President, Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard.

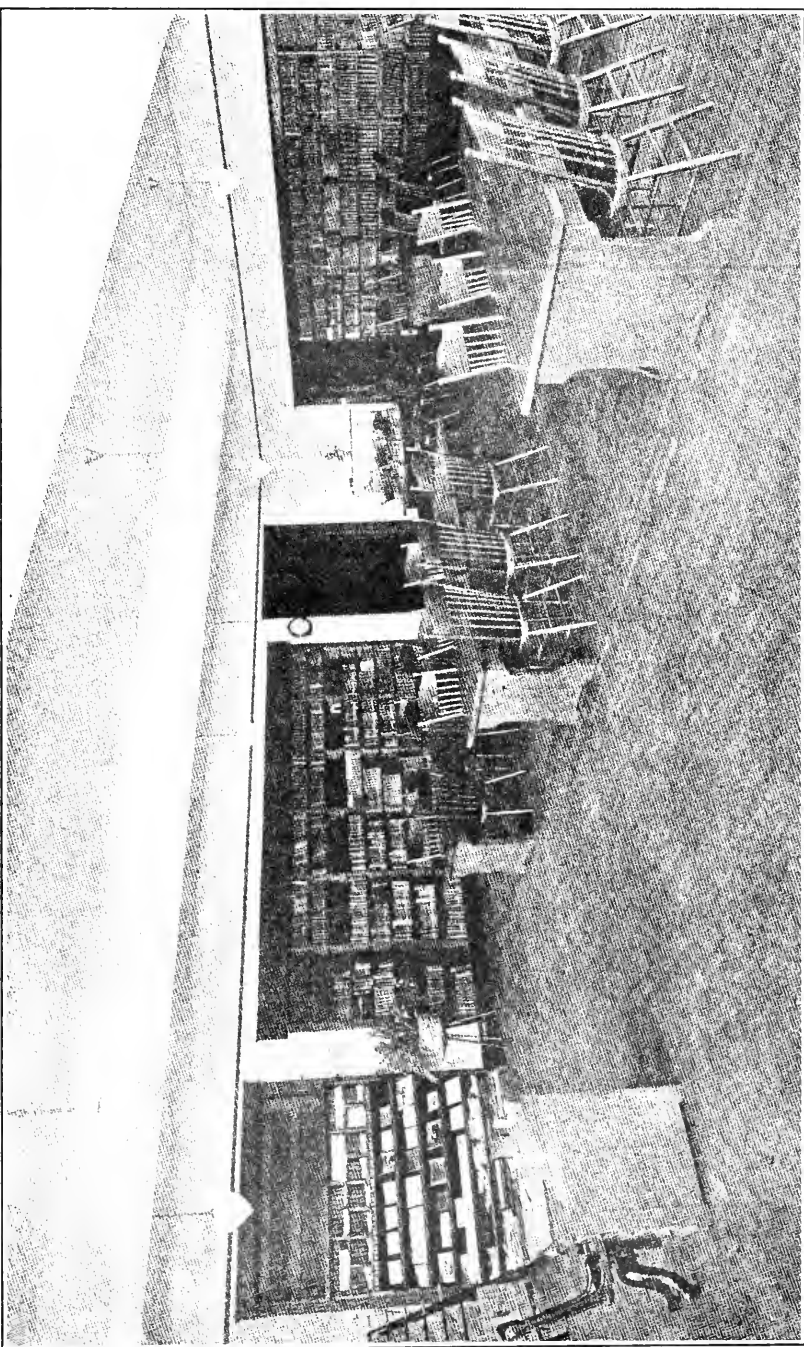
Drury College, Springfield.—Library occupies four rooms in Stone Chapel, two reading rooms, a stack room, and a reference room; floor stacks and wall cases are of wood; direct electric lighting. Librarian has one student assistant; library is open seven hours on five days in the week and three hours Saturday. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment, exclusive of School of Music and Model School	278
Volumes in library	32,212
Magazines currently received	63
Volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	1,427
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$75.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	187

Accession record is kept, and books are partially classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Ruth C. McCaughtry.

Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis.—Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	80
Volumes in library	4,569
Registered borrowers	103



CHRISTIAN COLLEGE LIBRARY, COLUMBIA, MO

Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$160.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	355

The library is open four hours daily; librarian has two student assistants. During the year new furniture and fixtures amounting to \$292.50 were installed. Librarian, W. Baur.

Grand River College, Gallatin.—Library occupies rooms in the administration building, reading room and study hall, stack room and reference room, and a librarian's office; electric light, steam heat, wood wall cases. The librarian is one of the professors and has student help; library open from 8 a. m. to 8. p. m. daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	48
Volumes in library	1,000
Magazines	100
Approximate number volumes used for reference	400
Number volumes added by gift, 1914-15	400

A shelf list of the books is kept. Librarian, Blanche H. Dow.

Hardin College, Mexico.—Library occupies a room 70 feet long by 30 feet wide in the main building; wall shelving of wood with glass doors; electric light. Librarian is a post graduate student of the college. Library open nine hours daily to students and faculty members. Latest report June, 1915.

Enrollment	202
Volumes in library	1,853
Pamphlets	300

No statistics are kept showing use of books.

Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$150.00
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Accession record and card catalog by authors is kept; decimal system of classification is used. President, John W. Million.

Howard-Payne College, Fayette.—Library occupies two rooms in Classic Hall, reading and stack room, and librarian's office; floor shelving of wood. The librarian has four student assistants; library is open eight hours a day except Monday, the weekly holiday, when it is open only from 10 to 12 a. m. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	180
Volumes in library	2,436
Bound magazines	112
Unbound magazines, approximately	500
Pamphlets, approximately	200
Periodicals currently received	30
Approximate number volumes used for reference	300
Annual expenditure for books	Not given
Volumes added year of 1914-15	96

Accession record, shelf list, and card catalog are kept; the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Lorena L. Parrish, physical director.

Iberia Academy, Iberia.—Library occupies one room in the Academy building, used as a reading and book room; direct electric lighting; wood wall cases. Librarian is the Academy principal and has a student assistant. Library open six hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	100
Volumes in library	6,382
Number volumes added, 1914-15	200

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; books classified by decimal system. Principal and librarian, G. Byron Smith.

Kemper Military School, Boonville.—Library occupies three rooms in "A" barracks, reading room and two study halls; book shelving consists of wood floor stacks; lighting direct electric. Librarian and one assistant (both students) keep the library open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	183
Volumes in library	2,865
Current magazines received	28
Approximate annual expenditure for books and periodicals	\$300.00
Volumes added year of 1914-15	200

An accession record is kept, but no statistics of the use of the library. Every student is required to use the library and pays a stated library fee at the beginning of each year. Principal, A. M. Hitch.

Kidder Institute, Kidder.—Library occupies study hall in college building. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	150
Volumes in library	5,150
Magazines currently received	10
Expenditure for books, 1914-15	\$165.00
Expenditure for periodicals	\$10.00
Volumes added during year	150

Librarian, Grace E. Reed.

Lexington College, Lexington.—Library occupies one room as a study hall; book shelves of wood; electric lights. Librarian is a student who is directly in charge of the library under supervision of the teacher of English. Library is open two hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

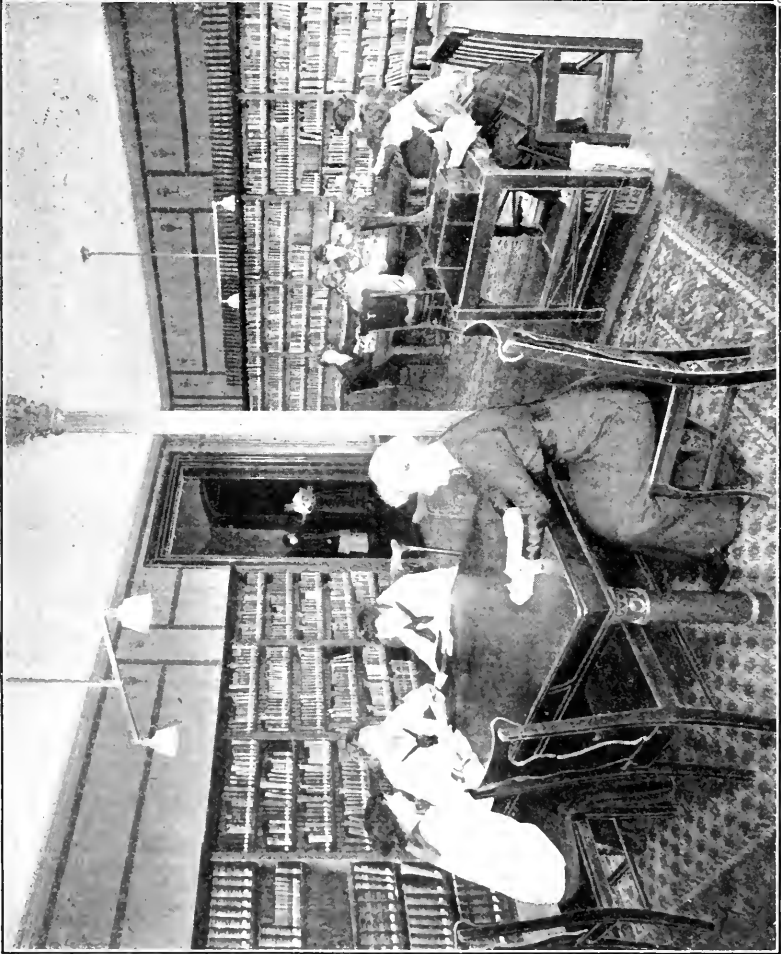
Enrollment	50
Volumes in library	1,800
Magazines	500
Pamphlets	500
Volumes borrowed for use outside of library	309
Volumes used for reference	50
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$75.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	300

Books are classified by decimal system. President, M. W. Hatton.

Lindenwood College, St. Charles.—Library occupies a room on the main floor of Sibley Hall; wall cases of wood; lighted from ceiling with indirect electric light. Librarian has two student assistants; library is open 10 hours daily. Latest report December, 1916.

Enrollment	170
Volumes in library	2,480
Magazines currently received	30
Volumes borrowed for use outside of library	1,850
Approximate number used for reference	1,200
Approximate annual expenditure for books	500
Number volumes added, 1914-15	318

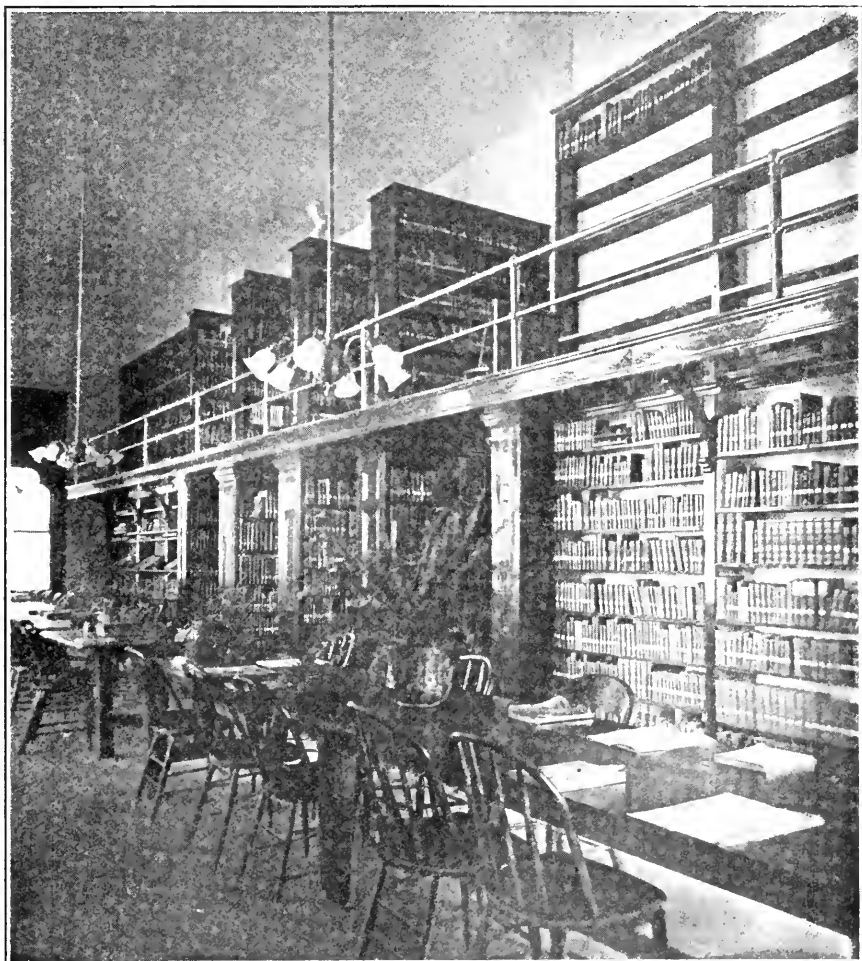
Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; and books are classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Sarah M. Findley.



THE LIBRARY, SIBLEY HALL, LINDENWOOD COLLEGE.

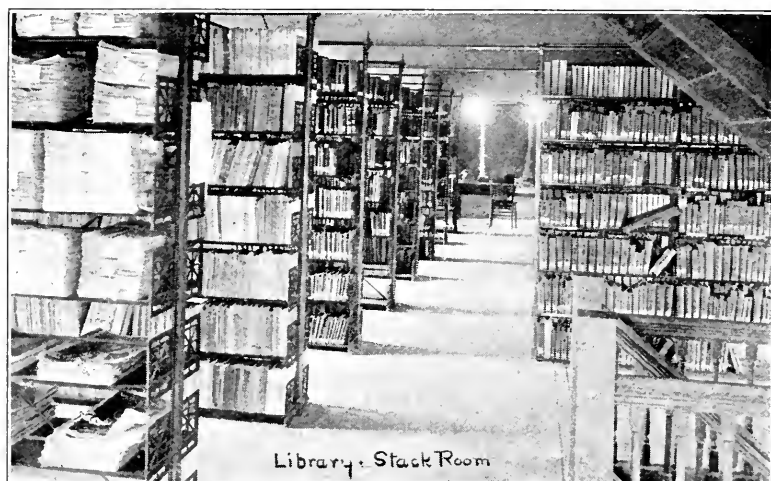
Mary Institute, St. Louis.—Library occupies a room in the Institute building; is used by pupils of the school, for lending and reference; record of books borrowed is made by the pupils when the books are taken out and returned. The librarian catalogues the books as they are bought and keeps oversight of the library.

Registration of students, December 31, 1915	491
Number volumes	2,378
Librarian, Mabel D. Avis.	

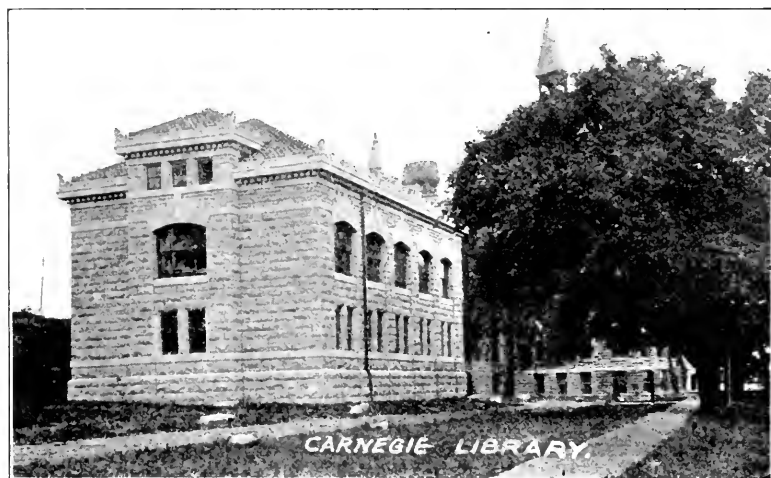


MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY, MARSHALL, MO.

Missouri Valley College, Marshall.—Library occupies five rooms in Stewart Chapel—reading room, reference room, workroom, two storage rooms; floor stacks and wall cases of wood are arranged around the reading and reference rooms; a gallery along one side of the reading room contains a second row of stacks. The library is kept open eight hours each day by the librarian. Latest report June 1915.



LIBRARY STACK ROOM, PARK COLLEGE.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING, PARK COLLEGE.

Enrollment	200
Volumes in library	15,792
Borrowers registered	163
Volumes borrowed for use outside of library	2,285
No statistics of use in reference room.	

Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$500.00
Volumes added year of 1914-15	441

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; decimal system of classification used. Librarian, Stella B. Hicks.

Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron.—Library occupies two rooms in the Liberal Arts building—a stack room, a reading and reference room; lighted by electricity; wood floor stacks and wall cases. The staff consists of a student librarian and eight assistants who act under direct supervision of a faculty committee organized into sub-committees as follows: General supervision, cataloging and care of property, purchase of books and supplies. Library is open nine hours a day to students and faculty; free use is also allowed to all citizens of the community who present proper credentials. Latest report June 30, 1915.

Enrollment	225
Volumes in library	7,281
Magazines and papers currently received	31

No statistics of books loaned or of books used in reference room are kept; books used in current courses are kept on open shelves; average daily attendance, 105

Expenditure for books and periodicals during 1914-15	\$440.16
Number volumes added	353

Accession record and card catalog are kept; decimal system of classification used. Treasurer-Librarian, F. W. Clelland.

Park College, Parkville.—Library building, completed in 1908, was a gift from the Carnegie corporation. Cost, \$15,000; constructed of stone and cement; two stories; interior finish oak; direct electric lighting; steam heat; steel stack. Plan provides four rooms, librarian's office, reading room, stack room, workroom.

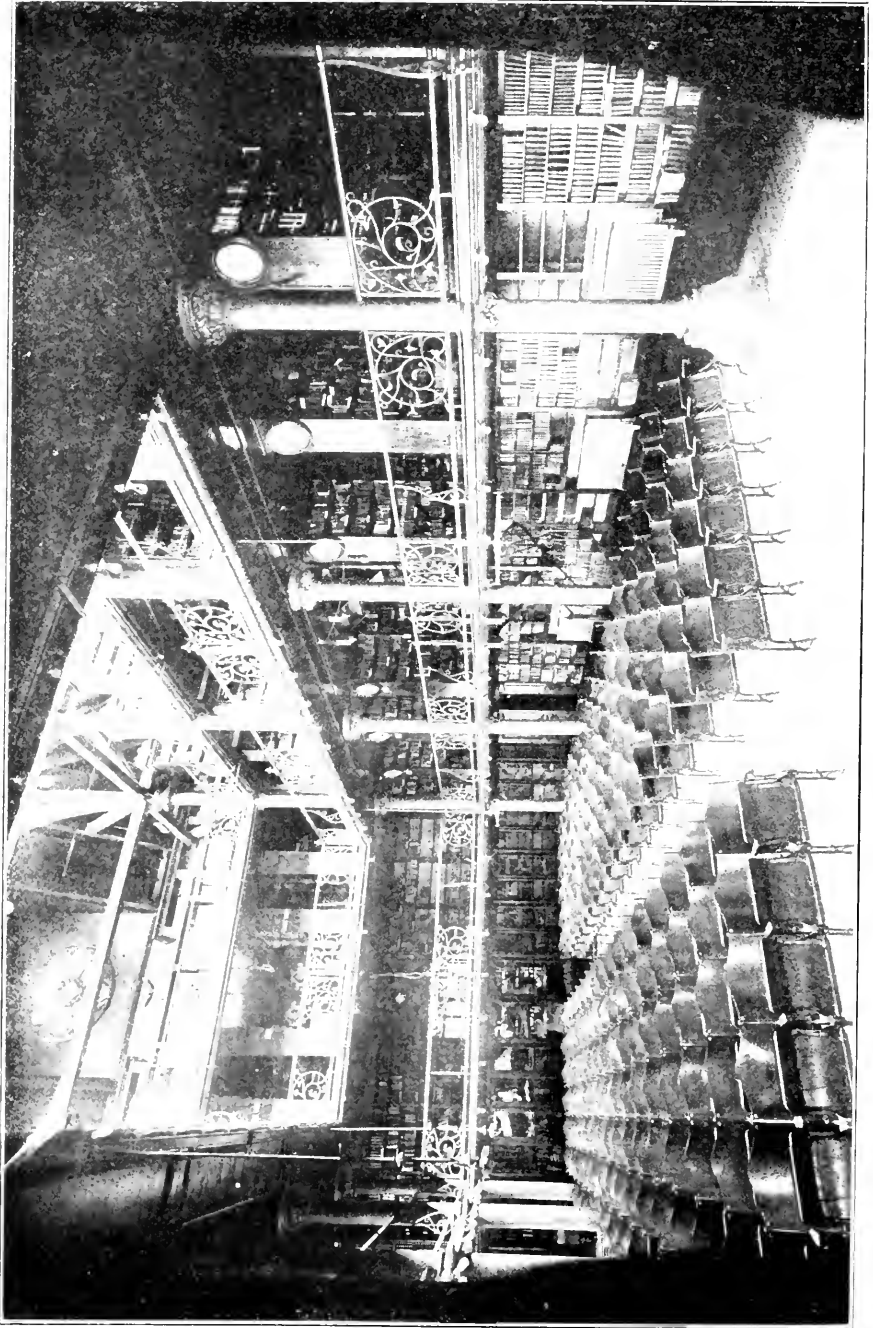
Architect, W. E. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

Library is conducted by a librarian and four student assistants; kept open ten and one-half hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Total enrollment of students	412
Volumes in library	21,275
Bound magazines	1,200
Pamphlets	3,422
Periodicals currently received	135
Volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	21,288
Approximate annual expenditure for books and magazines	\$475.00
Number volumes added, 1915	875

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; the decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Katherine Jarvis.

Pritchett College, Glasgow.—Library occupies one room in college building; book shelves of wood; electric lights. Librarian has two assistants; library open ten hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.



LIBRARY AND ASSEMBLY HALL, ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

Enrollment	49
Volumes in library	1,897
Magazines	482
Pamphlets	341
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$150.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	486

Books are classified by decimal system. Librarian, Mrs. James Whaler.

St. Louis University, St. Louis.—Library occupies four rooms in the University administration building. It is a reference library for the professors, instructors and assistants; besides the main library there are four departmental libraries under separate officers, and three libraries for students; these libraries are in different parts of the city and are not included in the statistical report. Library is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily.

Number of volumes in library	49,986
Magazines and papers currently received	126
Number volumes used in reading and reference room	No data
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$2,000.00
Number volumes added, 1915	1,210
Total enrollment of students	991

Librarian, J. C. Burke.

Scarritt-Morrisville College, Morrisville.—Library contains approximately 4,000 volumes. Librarian with the help of the office force is preparing a catalog of the books. Librarian, M. M. Mathews.

Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar.—Library occupies the reading room and study hall in the main building; books are shelved around the room in wood wall cases; room lighted by electricity. Librarian has one student assistant; library is open ten hours daily. Latest report March, 1916.

Enrollment	150
Volumes in library	3,000
Pamphlets	1,000
Magazines currently received	12
Number volumes borrowed for use outside of library	100
Approximate number used for reference	700
Approximate annual expenditure for books	No report
Number volumes added, 1914-15	1,100

A card catalog is kept; classification by decimal system is in progress. Librarian, J. Frank Smay.

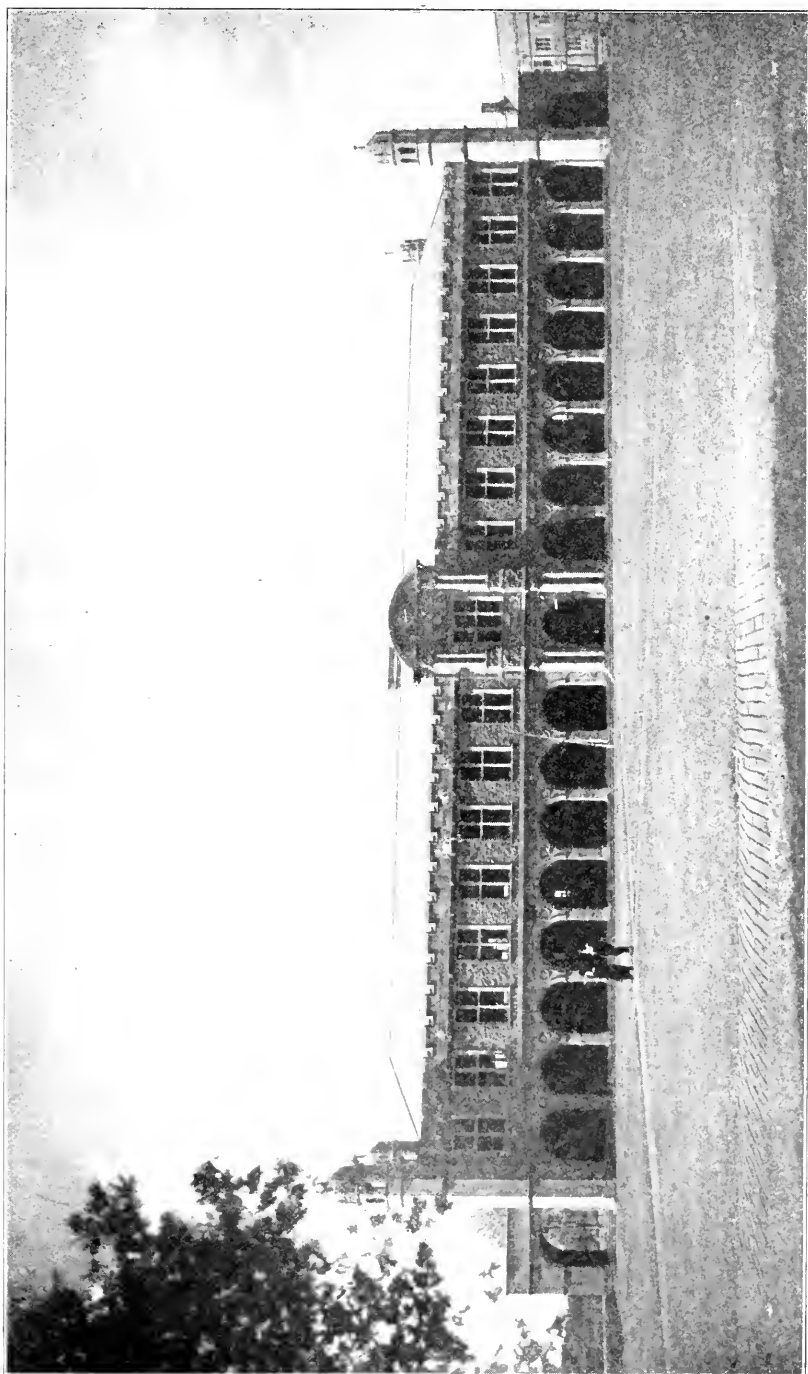
Stephens Junior College, Columbia.—Library is housed in dormitory building; books are shelved on wall cases around reading room; direct electric lighting; steam heat. Librarian keeps the room open seven hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment of students	298
Volumes in library	2,601
Magazines currently received	40
Volumes borrowed for use outside of library, 1914-15	75
Approximate number used in reading room monthly	500
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$200.00
Volumes added, 1915	150

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept; decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, Anne M. Douglass.



THE LIBRARY, STEPHENS COLLEGE.



RIDGELY LIBRARY BUILDING, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.



GENERAL READING ROOM.

RIDGELY LIBRARY ARCADE
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Synodical College, Fulton.—Library occupies two rooms in the main college building, a reading room and a reference room; wood wall shelves and electric lights are used. Librarian keeps library open nine hours daily; there is an assistant who does the cataloging. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	75
Volumes in library	2,600
Magazines currently received	15
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$100.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	1,000

Accession record and card catalog are kept; books are classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Mrs. Susan Quarles.

Tarkio College, Tarkio.—Library occupies two rooms in Thompson Hall, a reading room and a stack room; floor stacks of wood; lighting direct electric. A librarian and one assistant keep the library open eight hours a day. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	220
Volumes in library	5,530
No statistics kept of number volumes loaned or used for reference.	
Magazines and papers currently received	40
Expenditure for books, 1915	\$313.66
Number volumes added	747

Accession record and card catalog are kept, and decimal system of classification is used. Librarian, A. W. Graham.

Walther College, St. Louis.—Library occupies two rooms in the college building, the study hall and a reference room; sectional book cases are used; electric light. Librarian is one of the professors and has three student assistants. Latest report January, 1916.

Enrollment	70
Volumes in library	1,800
Volumes borrowed for use outside library	2,756
Approximate number used in reference room	1,500
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$100.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	15

Accession record and card catalog are kept. Librarian, E. Heinemann.

Washington University, St. Louis.—Ridgely Library building was completed in 1904; cost, \$250,000; material, red Missouri granite and Bedford limestone; two stories and basement; height of first story, 14 feet; steel stack; electric wall bracket and table lights; indirect steam heating. The library at present uses reading room, stack room, three workrooms and librarian's office; one-half of the building is temporarily occupied by the Law School.

There are seven on the regular staff and student assistants in the departmental libraries, of which there are seven—namely, architecture, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, geology, mechanical engineering, physics. The librarian is a member of the University Senate with rank of professor, and as associate professor of Romance languages offers one or two courses each year. Library is open 9 hours daily during the session.

Enrollment in regular courses	745
Enrollment in Saturday and evening courses	627
Total enrollment	1,372
Number volumes in library, 1915	74,328

Serials currently received	774
Pamphlets	13,000
Number volumes borrowed for home use, 1914-15	14,987
Of the use of 2,400 volumes on the open shelves in the reading room no account is kept.	
Approximate annual expenditures for books and periodicals	\$7,680.00
Number volumes added, 1914-15	3,327

The books and periodicals assigned to the departments of architecture, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, geography and geology, mechanical engineering and physics (at present a total of about 10,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets) are placed in departmental libraries in the buildings of the respective departments. Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept, and the decimal system of classification is used. A printed list of serials is published. Librarian, Winthrop Holt Chenery.

Each of the following schools of the university has its own library:

Medical School (Euclid avenue and Kingshighway), 20,245 volumes and 353 medical periodicals, 303 of which are in complete series.

Law School, 19,000 volumes, among which more than 2,000 volumes are standard treatises.

Dental School in 1905 purchased the McKellops collection of 6,000 volumes; other large donations have since been received; subscribes to the leading dental periodicals; housed in Dental School, corner 29th and Locust street.

School of Fine Arts, 2,128 catalogs, reports and magazines; 2,109 volumes art journals of the United States and foreign countries are kept on file. Library is open every day except Sunday from 12 to 4 p. m. during the school year.

Weaubleau Christian College, Weaubleau.—A school library for the use of students only. Report December, 1915.

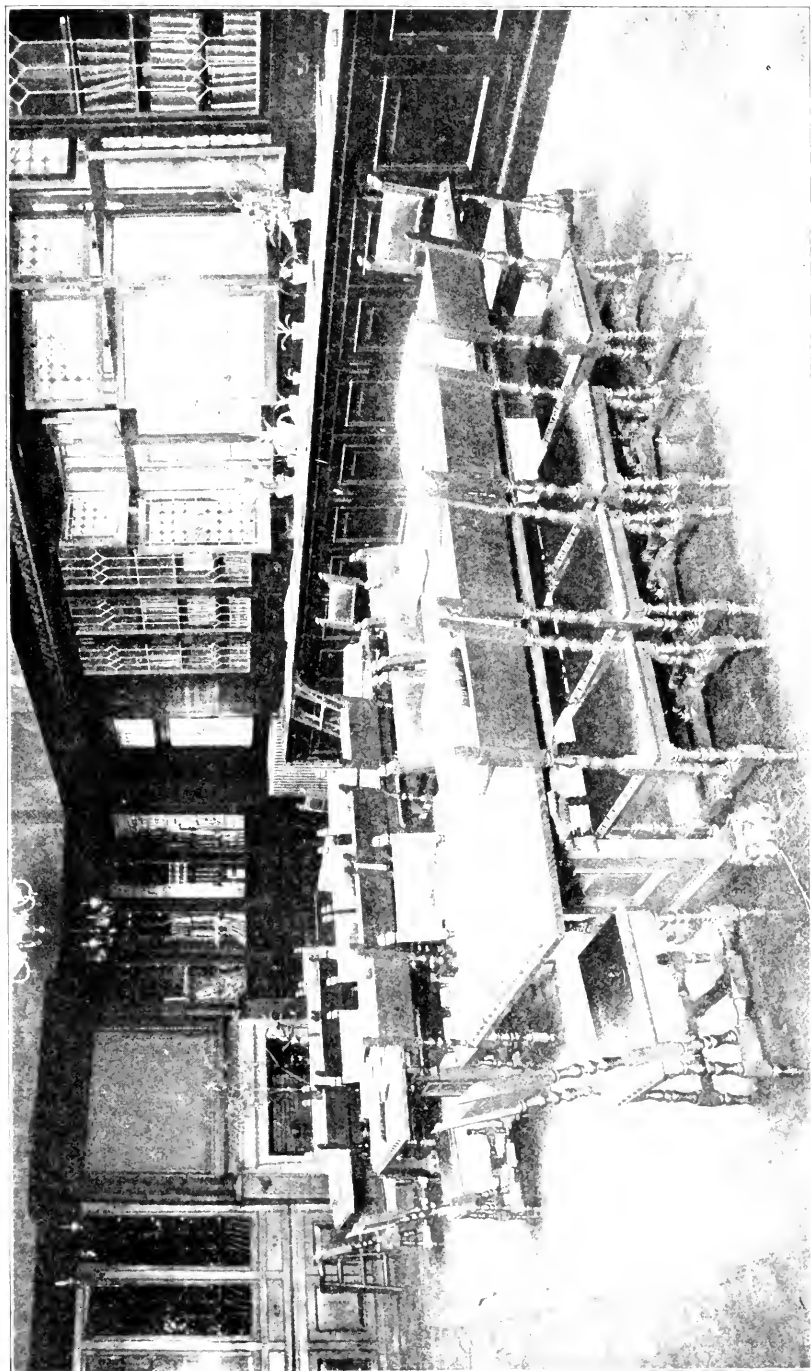
Enrollment	64
Number volumes, about	800
President, O. B. Whitaker.	

Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington.—Library occupies a room in East Barracks, used as a study hall; books are shelved on wall cases of wood; room lighted by electricity. The librarian is one of the professors assisted by a student; library open eight hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	151
Volumes in library	1,500
Magazines currently received	35
Volumes borrowed for use outside of library	500
Approximate number used for reference	1,000
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$50.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	50
Librarian, W. J. Kennedy.	

Westminster College, Fulton.—Library occupies six rooms in Westminster Hall, two reading rooms, two stack rooms, a reference room and a catalog room. The librarian has two student assistants; library is open seven hours daily. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	163
Volumes in library cataloged	6,438
Volumes in library uncataloged	3,000
Total in library	9,438
Magazines currently received	46



READING ROOM, SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.



LAW SCHOOL READING ROOM, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$250.00
Volumes added, 1914-15	2,500

Accession record and card catalog are kept; books are classified by decimal system. Librarian, Geo. P. Marshall, secretary of the college.

William Jewell College, Liberty.—Library was established before the Civil War, during which it was lost; reorganized in 1869. Building costing \$65,000 was erected in 1908. Of the building fund, \$30,000 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, \$35,000 being added by other friends of the college, with an endowment fund of \$30,000. Constructed of vitrified brick and terra cotta; one story (height, 17 feet) and basement; ground floor dimensions 107 feet by 76 feet; interior finish light oak; direct electric lighting; steam heat. Plan provides 12 rooms, including two reading rooms, delivery room, stack room, catalog room, librarian's office, and the following general college rooms: Secretary's office, bindery and printing shop, Y. M. C. A. room, Missouri Baptist Historical Society room. Steel stack is used.

Architect, E. J. Eckel (Eckel & Aldrich), St. Joseph, Mo.

The staff consists of a librarian and one assistant, two binders and one printer. The library is free to the members of the college for lending or reference from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. on school days; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on two evenings; 8 a. m. to 12 a. m. Saturdays. Latest report June 4, 1915.

Enrollment.....	438
Number volumes in library	26,829
Number periodicals currently received	142
(Also principal denominational papers.)	
Total circulation	6,667

The figures do not indicate the use of the library, as no statistics are kept of books used in the library building; by far the largest number are of this class. Approximate annual book fund..... \$600.00

For the year 1914-15 the fund was apportioned as follows:

	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Mathematics.....	5	Modern languages.....	5	Philosophy.....	5
Geology and biology...	6	Latin.....	5	Theology, Old Test....	5
Chemistry.....	6	Greek.....	5	Theology, New Test....	5
Physics.....	6	History and Political		Sunday School.....	5
English.....	8	Science.....	8	General Works.....	13
Fiction.....	5	Sociology.....	8	Incl. reference.	
Number of volumes added					1,165

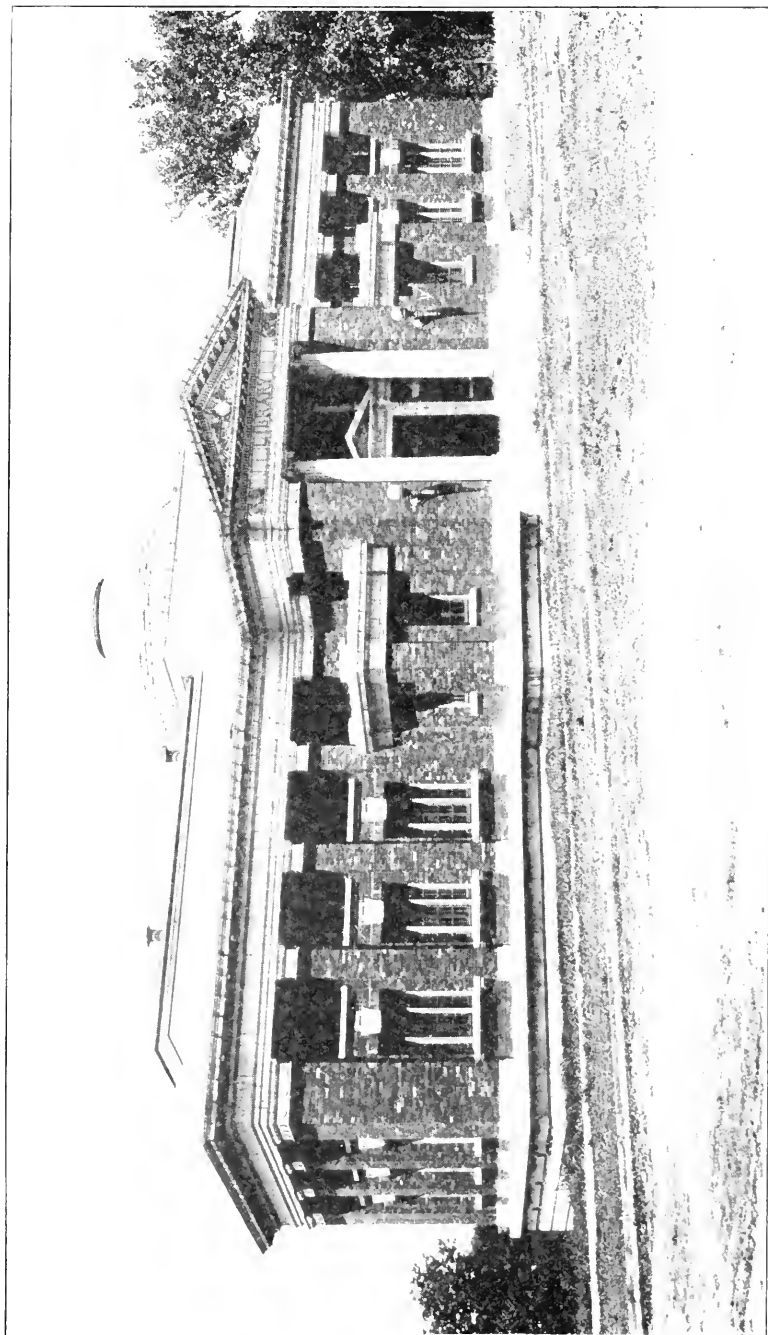
Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept, and the decimal system of classification is used. A printing plant installed in the library building prints labels, book cards, etc., for the library and does college printing. A book bindery does all the college binding except some of the magazines which are bound by Chivers; 618 books and pamphlets were bound during 1914-15.

Among the valuable collections of books is the private library of the late Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, consisting of 7,000 volumes. It is said to be the best collection of books on Puritan theology outside of the British Museum. It was acquired by the college in 1908. Librarian, Ward H. Edwards.

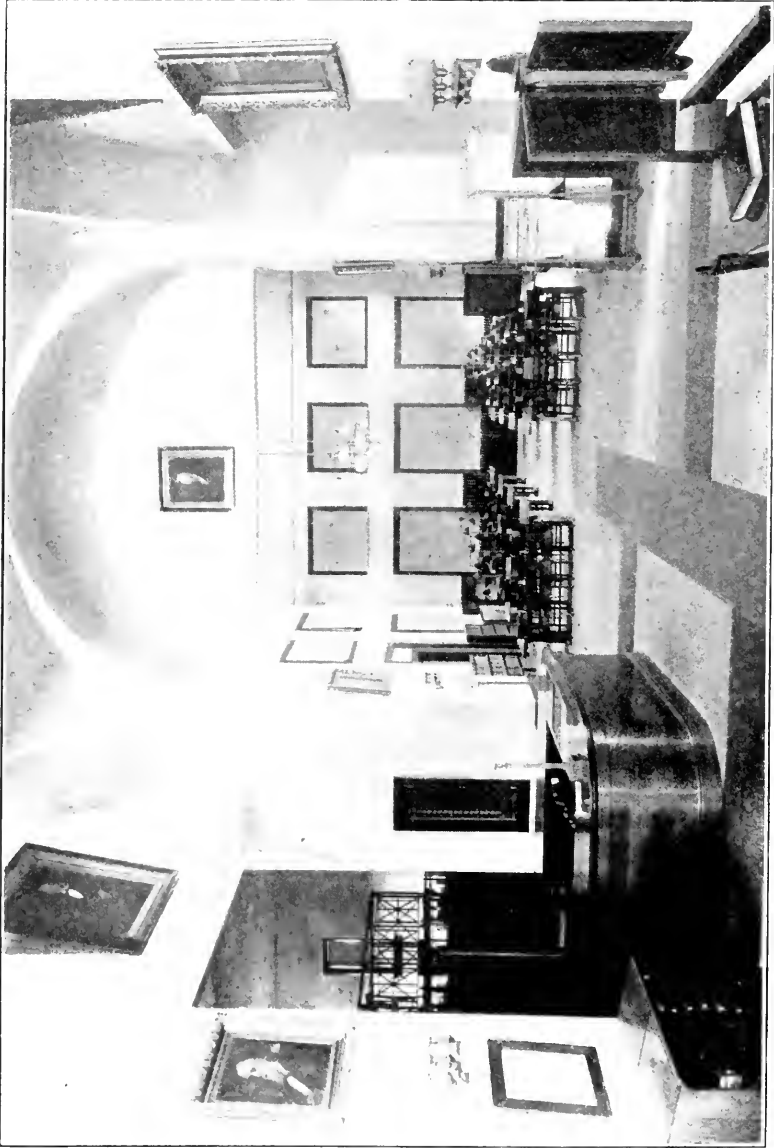
William Woods College, Fulton.—Library occupies three rooms in the main college building—reading room, stack room, reference room; direct electric lighting; wood wall cases; furniture in mission oak. Librarian has two student assistants; library open ten hours daily except Sunday. Latest report December, 1915.

Enrollment	150
Volumes in library	3,900
Magazines filed	4,000
Pamphlets	500
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$800.00
Number volumes added year of 1914-15	1,780

Accession record, shelf list and card catalog are kept, and books are classified by the decimal system. Librarian, Mrs. Lulu G. Elliott.

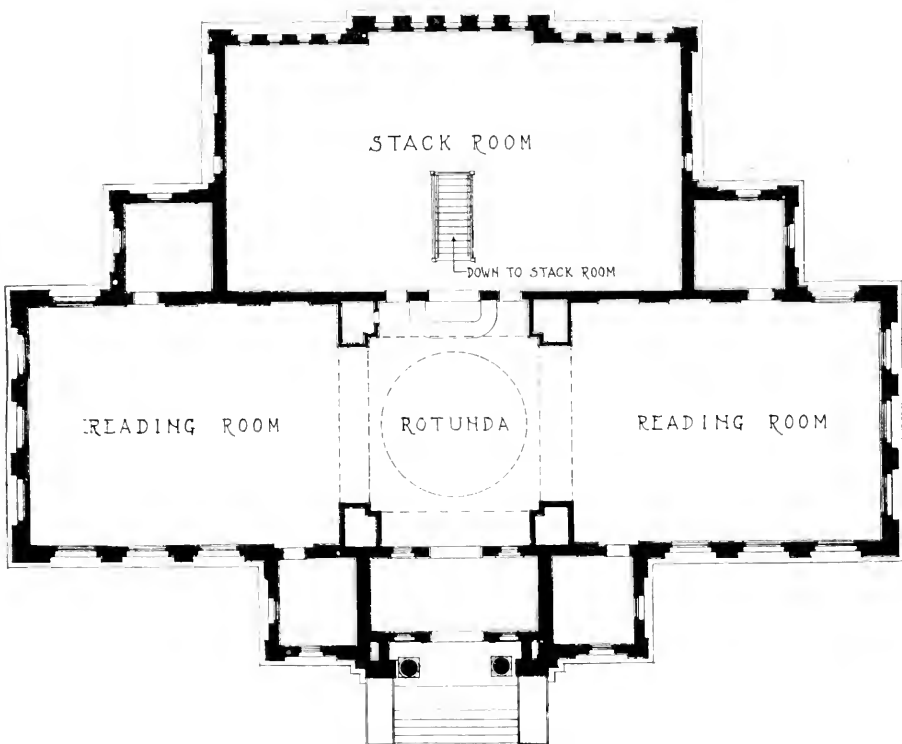


LIBRARY BUILDING, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.



DELIVERY HALL AND READING ROOM, WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

LIBRARY
WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE
LIBERTY-MISSOURI
ECKEL & ALDRICH-ARCHITECTS
ST. JOSEPH-MISSOURI



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 FOOT.



LIBRARY WILLIAM WOODS COLLEGE, FULTON.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES AND PROPRIETARY LIBRARIES.

Academy of Science, St. Louis.—Organized on the 10th of March, 1856, in the hall of the Board of Public Schools. Dr. George Englemann was the first president. On the 17th of January following, a charter incorporating the Academy was signed and approved and this was accepted by a vote of the Academy on the 9th of February, 1857. Endowment, \$15,000. The act of incorporation declares the object of the Academy to be the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of its various branches; active membership, 264.

After its organization the Academy met in Pope's Medical College, where a creditable beginning had been made toward the formation of a museum and library until May, 1869, when the building and museum were destroyed by fire, the library being saved. The library now contains about 18,500 books and 16,000 pamphlets, and is open during certain hours of the day for consultation by members and persons engaged in scientific work. It is housed in a three-story brick building, 3817 Olive street; cost \$35,000; plan provides seven rooms; electric light and steam heat. Three rooms on the second floor are occupied by the Engineers' Club. Librarian, Mary J. Klem.

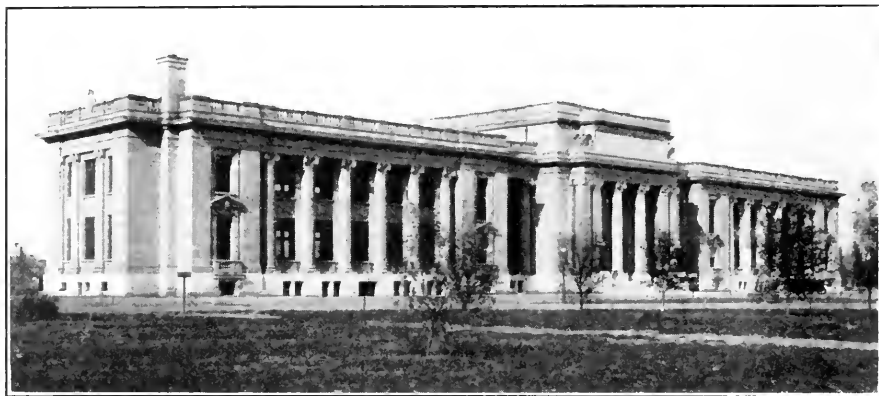
Concordia Turnverein, St. Louis.—Open one hour daily to members only. Date of latest report, December 31, 1915. Total number of volumes, 1,474; added during year, 24 volumes. Total circulation, 560 volumes. Librarian, Fred Sexauer, Jr.

Engineers' Club of St. Louis.—Established in 1869; the constitution adopted in 1884 states "the formation of a library and the collection of maps, drawings and models" as one of the avowed purposes of the club. In 1885 the first librarian, J. B. Johnson, was appointed; the duties of librarian and secretary were combined in 1906. The library occupies two rooms in the Academy of Science building, 3817 Olive street, and is open to members only from 9 to 5 daily. The rules permit the loaning of books but use is chiefly reference. Stacks and wall cases are of wood; rooms are lighted by electricity. The library contains between three and four thousand books and bound periodicals; the collection of reports on waterworks and sanitary engineering numbers over 300 volumes. The collection is classed by the decimal system and partially catalogued. Between 40 and 50 volumes were added during the year 1914-15; approximate annual expenditure for books and periodicals, \$200. Librarian, J. W. Peters.

Missouri Botanical Garden Library, St. Louis.—Established in 1866, under the terms of the will of Henry Shaw, founder of the Botanical Garden. The library was for years housed in the Museum building; in 1909 a library and laboratory building, costing \$54,593.82 was completed. In this building are shelved the most used classes of books; steel cases have been used similar to those built for the herbarium; books referring to a given group of plants are shelved near the specimens, and both the herbarium and library are capable of rearrangements and replacements at will.

Administration and Work—Director of Missouri Botanical Garden, George T. Moore; Mycologist and Librarian, Edward A. Burt. Latest report December 31, 1915. The library is not a circulating library; reference use is free. Loans of some of its books are made for short periods to other libraries for the use of investigators. Thirty-seven such loans were made during 1915.

The library now contains 33,757 books and 44,100 pamphlets valued at \$116,982.55. There are also 325 Manuscripts valued at \$1,601.25, 154 maps and charts valued at \$254.10.



JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, ST. LOUIS.
Home of the Missouri Historical Society.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.—Established 1866; library occupies the upper floor of the Jefferson Memorial, Forest Park, and is maintained by membership fees and income on small endowments. Library is free for reference only; open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday. Latest report April, 1915. Collection numbers 31,528 volumes, and there is a large collection of valuable manuscript relating to the history of Missouri from the days of the French occupation to the present time. During the year 1914-15 there were added to the library by purchase 769 volumes, by gift 545, by binding 214, a total of 1,528 volumes. Total expenditure for the year amounted to \$5,313.78. Chairman of the library board, Hon. Walter B. Douglas; Librarian, Stella M. Drumm.

The Missouri Historical Society had its origin at a public meeting of citizens held at the courthouse in St. Louis, August 11, 1866. Among its active promoters were Elihu H. Shepard, Edward Bates, James B. Eads, John F. Darby, Henry Shaw, James H. Lucas, William C. Eliot, Edward Dobyns, Howard Gray, Wilson Prim, Archibald Gamble, James Clemens, Jr., Louis A. Benoist, John and George Knapp, and Luther M. Kennett.

Ever since its organization the society has been engaged in collecting material for the history of Missouri and the Mississippi Valley. It has a comprehensive historical library, which includes a collection of books, pamphlets and newspapers relating to Missouri and Missourians which is unequaled.

The society also publishes from time to time papers and documents relating to the history of the state and its people.

Kansas City Bar Library Association.—Established in 1872; 250 registered members. Until about 1905 was known as the Kansas City Law Library Association, and occupied rooms in the courthouse. In 1907 the quarters of the Association were moved to No. 1116 Searritt Building, and the name was changed to avoid confusion with other law libraries. The use of the library is extended only to the members of the Bar Library Association, the Judges of all courts of record sitting in Jackson county, Missouri, and Wyandotte county, Kansas. Privileges are accorded the students of the Kansas City Law School, about 300 in number. The library now contains 15,000 volumes. Librarian, Alice M. Smart.

Kansas City Court of Appeals.—Library has two rooms in the Jackson county courthouse—a reading room and a librarian's office. Books are shelved on wood wall cases; there is an accession record and a card catalog; rooms are open to readers from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; the librarian has one assistant, a messenger boy. Number of volumes in the collection at present (1915), 18,000; added during year, approximately, 1,500 volumes; annual book fund, \$2,000. Librarian, J. C. Loos.

Kansas City Medical Library Club.—The library was established in 1912; is supported by membership fees; occupies five rooms in the Rialto Building,—reading room, librarian's office and catalog room, and three stack rooms for book storage. Rooms are open eight hours on week days, and members of the club may obtain key for use in the evenings. Free for reference; does not circulate any books. Latest report spring, 1916. Librarian, Mrs. Rosa M. Hibbard; assistant, Elizabeth Cogswell.

Number of volumes in library.....	3,500
Number magazines in library.....	4,000
Number pamphlets in library.....	6,000
Approximate annual expenditure for books.....	\$600.00
Volumes added last year.....	718

St. Joseph Bar Association.—Library occupies three rooms in the Corby-Forsée Building—reading room, stack room and librarian's room. It is open eight hours daily. Books are loaned only for use in court room; no statistics of use are kept. There are 6,500 volumes in the library; about 75 volumes were added during 1915; annual book fund, \$300. Librarian, Catheryn Henley.

St. Louis Bar Association.—Reports no library.

St. Louis Court of Appeals.—Reports no library.

St. Louis Law Library Association.—Association was founded in 1838 and now numbers 800 members. Room 1726, Pierce Building. Library contains 36,154 volumes; is free to members only; chiefly used for reference. President of the Association, P. Taylor Bryan; Librarian, G. Jordan.

St. Louis Medical Library.—Established 1899; occupies rooms on the second and third floors of the building owned by the St. Louis Medical Society, No. 3525 Pine street; the suite provides reading room, stack room, workroom, catalog and librarian's room; lighted by electricity. Library is open 9 hours daily to members. The collection numbers 16,739, and 8,500 magazines; 1,140 volumes were added during 1915. About 5,000 volumes are used annually in the reading room. Accession record and shelf list are kept and books are classed by the decimal system. Approximate annual expenditure for books and periodicals, \$900. Librarian, Harriet Eby.

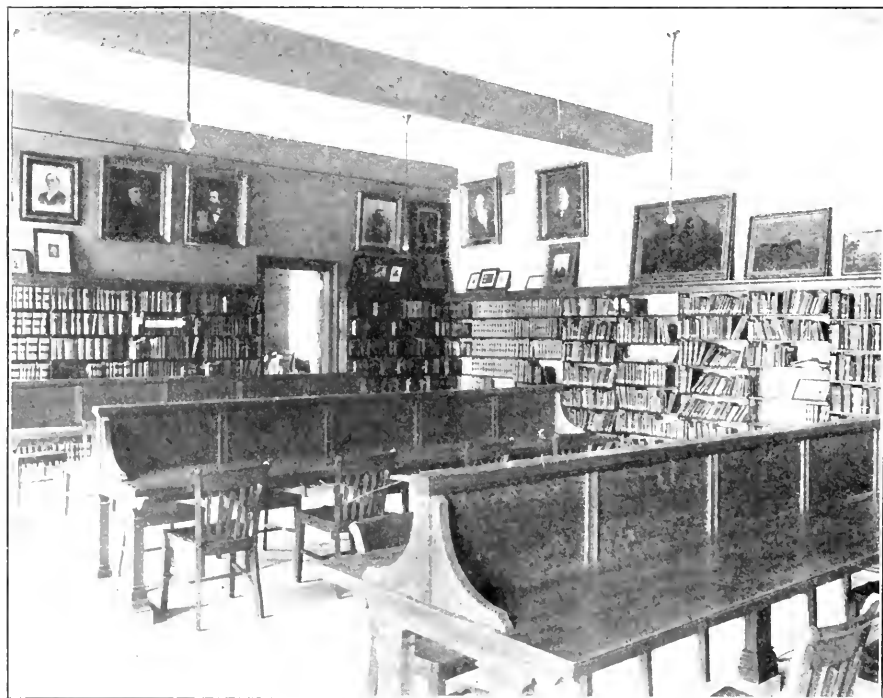
Springfield Court of Appeals Library.—This library has been in existence since the Court of Appeals was established in the summer of 1909. It is now located in rooms 1020-21, Woodruff Building, and is open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. daily except Sundays. The shelving consists of seven steel and eight wooden floor stacks; also steel and wooden wall cases. The library contains over 7,000 law books; about 1,000 were added within the past year; annual book fund, \$1,500. Librarian, Ella J. Massey.

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.—The organization of the Society was effected in May, 1898, by the Missouri Press Association. The library of the State Historical Society was established at the incorporation of that body in March, 1899. In May, 1899, an act passed by the Fortieth General Assembly made the Society the trustee of the state, and provided that sixty copies of all publications of the state departments be sent to the Society to be used as exchanges. (R. S. Mo. 1909, Sec. 6698-6700). The next legislative

session, the Forty-first General Assembly, made the first biennial appropriation for the support of the Society and its library, and this example has been followed by succeeding sessions.

It is the work and purpose of the Society to collect, preserve and make accessible the history of Missouri and the middle west. It is now eighteen years old, has a total membership of 1365 and stands as the largest depository of material on Missouri history in the United States. On the organization of the Society, Prof. Isidor Loeb of the University of Missouri was elected secretary, serving in this capacity until December, 1901, when succeeded by Mr. F. A. Sampson of Sedalia. Mr. Sampson for thirty-four years had been actively engaged in the collection of Missouri historical material. His private collection of 1,886 books and 14,280 pamphlets, which contained many official documents of the state missing at Jefferson City, he gave to this Society on becoming its secretary. In May, 1915, Mr. Sampson resigned and was elected bibliographer of the Society. He was succeeded as secretary by Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, who had been assistant librarian in the Society since 1910.

Prior to August, 1915, the Library was housed in Academic Hall of the University of Missouri. Since that time the State Historical Society has occupied a suite of seven rooms on the ground floor of the new fireproof building of the University Library.



STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY READING ROOM
University Library Building.

Administration and Work—The present officers, President of the Society, R. M. White, Mexico; Secretary and Librarian, Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia; Treasurer, R. B. Price, Columbia. Dr. F. A. Sampson is Bibliographer of the Society. Three assistants are employed.

The library is kept open throughout the year for reference. To any reputable citizen of Missouri, properly endorsed, the Society will loan such of its books as are replaceable; queries on Missouri history are answered by correspondence free of charge. The Society publishes a quarterly magazine, *The Missouri Historical Review*, now in its tenth volume, in which are printed valuable original articles and miscellaneous information on Missouri history and biography, difficult to obtain elsewhere. This periodical is sent free to all holding membership in the Society (dues \$1.00 per year). Latest report December, 1915.

<i>Reference Collection.</i>	<i>Volumes.</i>
Number of volumes accessioned	28,737
Pamphlets (exclusive of duplicates)	15,000
Bound Missouri magazines and newspapers	7,000
Total	50,737
United States official publications	2,000
Approximate annual expenditure for books	\$500
	<i>Books and</i>
<i>Duplicate collection (approximately)</i>	<i>pamphlets</i>
Official publications of Missouri	100,000
Pamphlets not invoiced	10,000
Documents and reports of other states	2,000
Total of duplicates	112,000

(This duplicate collection exists chiefly for purposes of mutual exchanges with other departments, societies and libraries).

The Missouri Newspaper Department of the Society is the largest and most complete in existence. It consists of 7,000 bound volumes of Missouri newspapers and magazines, and is receiving regularly 704 current Missouri papers representative of each of the 114 Missouri counties and the City of St. Louis. One of the Missouri newspaper files extends back to 1819. Both the old and current files of Missouri newspapers are in constant use. Persons come from all parts of the state to obtain practical and historical information found in these volumes, and even from neighboring states.

In co-operation with the Missouri Library Commission, part of the Society's extensive Missouri author collection was exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Missouri State Library, Jefferson City.—This library seems to have originated in the possession of a collection of what are commonly known as "public documents," a considerable number of which had been gathered in the office of the Secretary of State during the first few years after the state was admitted to the Union in 1821. The library idea seems to have developed with the impulse to arrange and bind these documents.

The first use by the Legislature of the name State Library appears in an act approved January 23, 1829, entitled "An act to regulate the State Library, and to provide for the improvement and increase thereof, and for other purposes" (See 2 Terr. Laws Mo. p. 183). From this title one might infer the library was already in existence, but the body of the act shows that it referred to the collection in the office of the Secretary of State, until then unnamed. The body of the act provides that the Secretary of State, under direction of the Governor, should cause to be bound and lettered, in cheap and strong binding, three copies of the acts of each session of Congress, and the same of congressional and legislative journals and all state papers, and cause the same to be arranged and placed in some convenient room in the State House, together with all books in the office of the Secretary of State, belonging to the state,

"all of which shall be under the care and direction of the Secretary of State, and be considered the State Library." The act further provided that no one except the state officers, members of the Assembly and Judges of the Federal and State Courts should be permitted to remove a book therefrom, but all persons shall have free access to the library from sunrise to sunset, Sundays excepted, and have the privilege of reading any book therein whilst there. The fifth section provided that all expenses of procuring and binding the books shall be paid out of the general contingent fund of both houses of the General Assembly.

The next mention of the library by the General Assembly was by the act of January 18, 1831, which provided that \$150 should be appropriated and set apart annually for the purchase of books for the State Library, to be chosen by a joint committee of the General Assembly, and procured by the Secretary of State. (2 Terr. Laws Mo. p. 285).

Again, on January 16, 1833, the Legislature, forgetting apparently the above act of 1829, passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the creation of a State Library." It provided that the sum of \$450 should be annually appropriated for the purchase and procurement of suitable well-bound standard works upon statistics, philosophy, moral and natural history, political economy, international, ecclesiastical and municipal law, adapted to a permanent State Library, and to and for the use of the state. The Secretary of State was authorized and required by that act to procure and purchase under the direction of the Governor the books mentioned, and to provide suitable presses for their reception and safe-keeping. (2 Terr. Laws Mo. p. 335).

It required many years to evolve the separate office of librarian. The Secretary of State, who was at first custodian of the books, also acted as librarian *ex officio*, until by the act of February 25, 1843 (Laws 1842-3, p. 49, sec. 5), the duty was transferred to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and by the revision of 1845 it appears that the clerk was allowed \$100 per year salary for performing the duties of librarian, and the library itself was kept in the semicircular room on the second floor of the Capitol.

In 1879 the Revised Statutes show a "new section" permitting the Supreme Court to appoint a librarian of the State Library and providing a salary out of the appropriations for civil officers. The first State Librarian was Jesse W. Henry. Six others followed in nearly the order named: William C. Boon, Nathan C. Kouns, J. W. Zevely, Mrs. Jennie Edwards, Thos. W. Hawkins, Geo. E. Smith.

The present State Library occupies a suite of three rooms on the second floor of the Supreme Court, extending across the entire front of the building. All the rooms contain stacks; the main room affords a wide centre space used for reading tables, the stacks being arranged on either side in double tier; the two rooms at either end are connected with the courtrooms; the library has also storage space in the basement; steel wall shelving for newspapers and folios; direct electric lighting system and steam heat.

Administration and Work.—Librarian, Geo. E. Smith; assistant librarian, A. J. Menteer. A reference library only; hours 8:30 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. Books are loaned only to judges of the Supreme Court, state officers and members of the General Assembly. There is a printed catalog of the law books (1915), and a card catalog of the miscellaneous books is in progress. Latest report January 1, 1916.

Number of volumes in library.....	61,353
Number of magazines.....	20
No statistics of use compiled.	
Approximate annual expenditure for books and binding.....	\$3,000.00
Approximate volumes added last year.....	1,500

LIBRARIES IN STATE ELEEMOSYNARY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—1915.

State Confederate Soldiers' Home, Higginsville.—Library occupies a room in the main building; the shelves are wooden wall cases; there are about 1,000 volumes, all of which are donations; there is no book fund; about ten volumes were added last year by gift. The books are chiefly used in the library reading room, the record showing but nine volumes drawn for outside reading; estimated use in the reading room, 20 volumes; total enrollment in the Home, 273. Different members are detailed by the superintendent for library service. Superintendent, George P. Gross.

State Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James.—No library is maintained; the few books, principally war department reports, are open to the members and no record is kept of circulation. Superintendent, John P. Brinegar.

Missouri School for the Blind, St. Louis.—Library in main school building is supported from the general fund of the institution. Draws its quota from the subsidy of Congress to the American Printing House for the Blind. Library contains 4,085 volumes, is classified and cataloged; during session of 1914-15 485 volumes were purchased and 10 were added by gift. Registered borrowers numbered 129, and circulation was 880 volumes. Librarian in charge, Geneva Lemons; Superintendent, S. M. Greene.

Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton.—Total enrollment, 315 students (1915). Library is housed in the administration building and draws its support from the general fund of the institution. The library room, fitted with wood shelving, is used chiefly for storage of books; records of circulation and reference use are not kept, but there is a shelf list of the books. There are 2,500 volumes on the shelves and 15 magazines are taken regularly. The library is opened three hours on two days of the week. In 1915 no new books were purchased, but \$62 were spent in binding. Librarian is one of the teachers of the school, W. R. Corwin. Superintendent, J. S. Morrison.

State Hospital No. 1 (insane patients), Fulton.—Reports no library. In 1912 the institution used state traveling libraries. Papers, books and magazines donated each week. Superintendent, M. O. Biggs, M. D.

State Hospital No. 2 (insane patients), St. Joseph.—Has had a state traveling library for two years. No other library maintained. Superintendent, W. L. Whittington, M. D.

State Hospital No. 3 (insane patients), Nevada.—Library was established May 15, 1915. Is open day and night for use of patients and attendants. From 15 volumes the collection of books has grown to 320 volumes, and 25 magazines are taken regularly. The number of borrowers is reported as 1,500, the enrollment of patients being 1,300, and the remainder officers and employees. Superintendent, Will F. Bradley, M. D.

State Hospital No. 4 (insane patients), Farmington.—Reports a library of about 500 volumes, but no regular librarian save a patient, and no records of use. Superintendent, G. E. Scrutchfield, M. D.

Missouri Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Marshall.—There are at present no library books in this institution, and nothing has been done to provide books for attendants or patients. A state traveling library was accepted and used by the institution during the fall of 1911; recent arrangements have been made for the further use of the traveling library collections. Superintendent, R. P. C. Wilson, M. D.

Missouri State Sanitarium (Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis), Mt. Vernon.—Library is located in the administration building; is open two hours on three days in the week. The books have been accumulated chiefly by gift, but during 1915 about 300 volumes (costing \$300) were purchased. At the time \$90 was expended for furniture and fixtures. A record of borrowers and circulation is kept, but is not compiled at present time. Librarian, Lola Conant; Superintendent, C. C. English, M. D.

State Industrial Home for Girls, Chillicothe.—Library has two rooms in one of the cottages. A separate record of expenditures for the library is not kept. The record of book stock is as follows:

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number volumes at beginning of year	500	1,200	1,800
Number volumes added by purchase	20	30	50
Number volumes added by gift		25	25
	520	1,255	1,875
Number volumes lost or withdrawn	15	50	65
	505	1,205	1,810

Twenty-eight magazines are regularly received. Reports no record of use or circulation of books. Librarian, Katie Young; Superintendent, Mrs. Angeline M. Ives.

Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.—Library is housed in the administration building in wall cases around the superintendent's office, which is open 14 hours a day. The library collection numbers 1,200 volumes, and 75 magazines are regularly received. About 200 volumes were added in 1915 by an expenditure of \$250. Reports no books borrowed for use outside of library room, but about 200 volumes used in library. No regular librarian, work being done by the secretary of the office. Secretary, G. B. Collier; Superintendent, R. C. Clark.

State Industrial Home for Negro Girls, Tipton.—This institution will be opened in the spring of 1916.

Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City.—Library is located in the building containing the dining halls and the chapel and is under supervision of the chaplain; four of the inmates act as assistants. There are now about 8,000 volumes in the collection; a supplementary collection of school textbooks contains about 2,000 volumes; and there are about the same number of devotional books not included in the general list. One printed catalog and its supplement have been issued, and copies of these are supplied to each cell. The library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day; books are distributed to cell houses in rotation; each man may exchange a book once a week; circulation reported (1915) 64,480 volumes. A double charging system is used showing each man's reading and the readers of any one book. The magazine subscription list amounts

to \$150 annually. A recent experiment with the technical periodicals has proved very successful; it was the idea of the chaplain that the men frequently left the penitentiary with little or no idea of the advances made by the world during their withdrawal from its activities. To meet this condition he added to his library resources the magazines listed below, and met with instant and gratifying response. The magazines starred (*) have a waiting list for each new number; those double starred (**) run to 2, 3 and 5 copies, and still have a waiting list. Chaplain, Rev. A. Sterling; Warden, D. C. McClung.

List of periodicals: Garage Journal, American Chauffeur, *American Engineer, American Blacksmith, *American Machinist, *American Carpenter and Builder, Automobile, Automobile Journal, Auto Dealer and Repairer, *Architects Journal, Cement World, Christian Herald, Concrete Age, Concrete-Cement Age, Current Events, *Electric Journal, *Electric Review, *Engineering Magazine, *Etude, *Farm and Fireside, *Garden Magazine, *Gas Engine, *Harvard Law Review, Horseless Age, **Independent, *Industrial Engineering, *Inland Poultry Journal, **Illustrated and Technical World, Iron Age, *Literary Digest, Machinist's Monthly Journal, *Mentor, *Metal Worker, Plumber and Steam-Fitter, Motor, Motor Age, *National Geographical Magazine, *Outlook, *Physical Culture, Plumbers Trade Journal, **Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics, **Popular Mechanics, *Practical Engineer, *Railway and Locomotive Engineering, **Railroad Men's Magazine, **Scientific American, System, Wireless Age, Wood Worker, **World's Work.

LIBRARY TRAINING IN MISSOURI.

The first movement toward systematic training for librarians in Missouri was made by the University Library during the summer session of 1903. In January, 1901, the First District Normal School at Kirksville offered a course for teachers, an example which was followed by the other state normal schools in the order named: Warrensburg, 1906; Springfield, 1910; Maryville, 1912; Cape Girardeau, 1914. Since 1908 the University has offered each year one or more courses dealing with some part of library work. Following is a brief statement of the scope of these and other courses.

I. UNIVERSITY.

1903. The first class in library methods in the University was conducted by the Librarian, James T. Gerould, in the Summer School. A formal course was not given, but a few apprentices were admitted to the library and individual instruction given them.

1908. A course was offered in the University Summer School and a credit of three hours was given in the School of Education for the work; the class met five times a week. The instruction was given by Henry O. Severance, Librarian, and Grace Lefler, Grace D. Phillips, and Bertha Bond of the library staff; five students were enrolled.

1909-10. A one-hour course with one hour credit was given in the School of Education by the librarian, Henry O. Severance. The librarian gave also four lectures in the course on professional terminology in the School of Journalism.

1910-11. A first semester course in bibliography in which fourteen students were enrolled; a two-hour course, with two hours credit. The course was designed to acquaint the students with the best reference books.

This course has been continued as a one-hour course under the title *Reference Books for Journalists* and credit given towards the Degree of Bachelor of Journalism. The class averages fourteen.

1910-11. In the School of Education a two-hour course with two hours credit was given throughout the year. The aim of this course was to fit teachers to care for small school libraries. Six students were enrolled the first semester and thirty the second. The work was given by Henry O. Severance, Librarian, Grace D. Phillips, and Florence Whittier.

Since that time the course in Library Methods has been given each semester. The first semester is devoted to the administration of School Libraries, the second to cataloging and classification, with 2 hours credit for each course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the School of Education. This course was given by Florence Whittier, 1911-13. It was omitted 1914-15 on account of Miss Whittier's ill health, and was resumed in 1915-16 under Mrs. Emma K. Parsons, the Reference librarian. The average enrollment has been 14 students each semester.

1911 (June 20 to July 29). Through the co-operation of the St. Louis Public Library and the Missouri Library Commission a six weeks Summer Course was offered, tuition free, to the library workers of the state. The ses-

sions were held at the Cabanne branch, St. Louis, and were conducted by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Chief of Instructional Department, St. Louis Public Library, and Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, assisted by members of the staff of the Public Library. The work embraced courses in cataloging, classification, library administration, book selection, reference work, and work with children, with lectures on related topics. Six students enrolled for the complete course and nineteen for partial courses.

1912 (June 17 to July 27). Course in Library Science given in connection with the Summer Session of the University of Missouri, the University, the St. Louis Public Library and the Missouri Library Commission co-operating.

Faculty:

Director, Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Public Library, St. Louis.

Florence Whittier, University Library.

Effie L. Power, Public Library, St. Louis.

Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri Library Commission.

The course was modeled on the earlier course and summer courses given in other states, and covered elementary cataloging, classification, library economy, book selection, reference work, and library work with children. Eight students enrolled for the complete course and ten for partial courses.

1914 (June 15 to July 25). A course in Library methods was made part of the Summer Session of the University of Missouri. The St. Louis Public Library and Missouri Library Commission co-operated with the University as before.

Faculty:

Director, Henry O. Severance, Librarian of the University.

Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri Library Commission.

Margery Quigley, Public Library, St. Louis.

Effie L. Power, Public Library, St. Louis.

Maude van Buren, Owatonna, Minnesota.

Three regular courses were offered, carrying six credits toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education in the University, as follows:

Cataloging and classification, 2 credits.

Library economy, 2 credits.

Book selection (including children's books) and reference work, 2 credits.

Ten students enrolled for the full course and eleven for partial courses.

II. NORMAL SCHOOL COURSES.

Kirksville, First District Normal School.

Course given annually since January, 1904.

Purpose—Education of students in library method.

Subjects taught—Classification, cataloging, use of reference books, selection of books. Since 1912 emphasis has been placed on children's literature.

Conditions—Elective course until 1912; since that time at least one quarter's work is required of all except first year students.

Present course—Fifty-five lessons covering briefly the technical phases of library economy; reference work; children's literature.

Warrensburg, Second District Normal School.

Course first given about ten years ago.

Purpose—Education of students in library method.

Subjects taught—Classification, cataloging, use of reference books, children's literature, selection of books.

Conditions—Students are excused from one recitation period for each lecture, and all students are required to take the course. Students are examined at end of course and grades are recorded but no credit is given.

Present course—Series of six lectures (1 hour) covering subjects before mentioned. The series is given each quarter.

Capo Girardeau, Third District Normal School.

Course given annually since September, 1914.

Purpose—Education of students in library method.

Subjects taught—Use of reference books, 1914-1916. Library organization (technical system) 1914-1916.

Conditions—Elective course.

Present course—Library methods, a course in use of reference books; three lectures and 2 laboratory periods weekly.

Library organization—A course which follows regular library routine; planned to help teachers in caring for school libraries; 5 double periods weekly, 3 lectures.

Springfield, Fourth District Normal School.

Various courses given for several years to individuals or groups on request.

Purpose—Education of students in library method.

Subjects taught—Classification, cataloging, use of reference books, children's literature; also general survey course for teachers.

Conditions—All courses optional, according to interest taken by students.

Present course—Falls into five divisions—(a) Five assembly talks, (b) Two talks to student teachers, (c) Series of talks on library arrangement, book selection and ordering, care of books and use of books given on request to groups or individuals, (d) high school library technical method given to individuals on request.

Maryville, Fifth District Normal School.

Course given annually since June, 1912.

Purpose—Education of students in library method.

Subjects taught—Classification, cataloging, use of reference books.

Conditions—All courses elective.

Present course—(a) Series of lectures in classification and the use of reference books, (b) Sixty lessons in classification and cataloging; arranged to prepare students to take charge of High School libraries. One function of this course is to train assistants for the Normal School library and a limited number of students may make $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours credit by giving one hour a day to work in the library.

Library Institutes. At the Tenth Annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association, October 26-28, 1909, was held an elementary institute for library workers. Two mornings and two evenings were given to the work; attendance was estimated at twenty-five. A second institute was arranged on October 18, 1910, at the Eleventh Annual meeting. The time chosen was the day previous to the regular sessions and the attendance was unsatisfactory.

Apprentice Training.—Regular instructional departments for the training of assistants for the city library system are organized in the libraries of St. Louis and Kansas City. The sole purpose of this instruction is to supply efficient candidates for vacancies on the staff of the library giving it. The public libraries of St. Joseph, Joplin and Sedalia conduct apprentice classes for the same purpose.

MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Report of Secretary.

The form of the report for the year 1915 is that of a handbook of Missouri libraries. In uniformity with the general plan therefore brief notes have been prepared giving the main points concerning the history of the Missouri Library Commission. Much of the actual work of the commission is indicated in the development of the libraries listed under other headings. The report includes a separate account of the Traveling library department and of the Legislative reference work of 1915. The following special lists of Missouri libraries have been added to the usual report statistics:

Carnegie libraries.

Missouri libraries and the Library of Congress.

Library necrology.

Index of libraries and librarians.

Through the co-operation and courtesy of the Missouri Library Association and the Department of Libraries of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, an account of their work and development has been included.

The Missouri Library Commission was established by legislative act of the 44th General Assembly in 1907 (Laws of Missouri, 1907, p. 353; Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, section 8171-8176). The first appropriation was \$5,000 a year, payable out of the State Revenue Fund; later action made the appropriation in biennial amounts following the usual custom. The act was approved by Governor Joseph W. Folk, March 20, 1907, and became effective ninety days after that date.

In June the governor "appointed the following named members of the Commission: J. P. Greene, Liberty, Clay county, for a term of two years from July 1, 1907; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Buchanan county, for a term of four years from July 1, 1907; Adelaide J. Thompson, Jefferson City, Cole county, for a term of six years from July 1, 1907." (Letter received by secretary of state, June 22, 1907). Under the law the State Superintendent of Schools, Howard A. Gass, and the President of the State University, R. H. Jesse, were members by virtue of their offices.

The first meeting of the Missouri Library Commission was called by the governor at the executive office in the state capitol September 14, 1907. At this meeting Mr. Purd B. Wright was elected president. At the second meeting, held October 5, 1907, the Commission appointed "a secretary not of its own number" (section 8173), Elizabeth B. Wales of Carthage being chosen. October 15, 1907, the office of the Commission was opened in rooms assigned to it in the Capitol Annex in Jefferson City, a building formerly occupied by the Supreme Court.

At this time the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, which had organized and conducted traveling libraries in Missouri for seven years, presented to the new commission its entire collection of traveling library cases containing 1,300 volumes. The books were well chosen and in good condition, and constituted the first traveling library collections sent out from the state office. During the first year the Commission expended \$3,565.61 of its appropriation for books, and its first report showed the following totals of book stock:

Missouri Federated Women's Club libraries	1,300 volumes
General library collections	2,500 volumes
Special libraries	425 volumes
School libraries	743 volumes
	<hr/>
	4,968

In 1909 the library of the General Assembly was created by the 45th General Assembly (Revised Statutes 1909, Section 8177-8183). This was the beginning of the legislative reference work done by the Library Commission, as the bill (House Bill 173) placed the library "under the control of the House and Senate during the session of the General Assembly, and under charge of the secretary of the Library Commission at other times" (Section 8179). Since 1911 a cumulative index of the bills presented at each session of the General Assembly has been published while the session was in progress. The copy for the index was supplied by the Library Commission and the printing done by order of the House.

In 1912, provision was made by the Commission for the employment of a legislative reference librarian from November 1 to December 31st. By a House resolution the position was continued and salary of the librarian paid during the session, January to March, 1913, and the same policy was pursued at the time of the session of 1915.

The collection of pamphlets and reports bearing on subjects of legislative action now numbers several thousand. In classifying them, the special arrangement of the decimal system developed by Dr. Charles McCarthy has been used. Duplicates of bills presented during sessions 1911 to 1915 are kept on file for future reference; during each session sets of the bills and numbers of the index as published are sent to each Missouri public library requesting the service.

The record of the visits made by the Commission staff in the interest of Missouri libraries up to January 1, 1916, shows 167 visits. No regular field organizer is employed by the Commission. An attempt was made to introduce this form of service when an organizer was engaged for the last six months of 1910. During this time four counties were thoroughly canvassed; thirty-two school visits and twenty-eight town visits were made by the organizer; and forty-five traveling library collections were placed in the four counties.

In the early months of 1915 the Commission arranged for an exhibition of books written by Missouri authors at the Missouri Building of the Panama Pacific Exposition. The library room on the main floor was made a feature of the building and wall cases with glass doors were provided for a thousand volumes. The room itself was a beautiful one, having large casement windows overlooking the Bay, and a huge fireplace occupying the whole of one end. The total number of books sent was 1282 volumes, the greater part being a loan from the Library of the State Historical Society, Columbia; many titles were loaned by the St. Louis Public Library; about forty were presented by their authors; Mrs. F. J. Cutter of St. Louis assembled and loaned to the exhibit a collection of 50 autographed copies of titles not otherwise represented; Harper Bros. loaned a complete set of Mark Twain's works; and Scribner's Sons the works of Eugene Field in the Sabine edition. Miss Mary C. Hall of Kansas City acted as librarian.

At the time the exhibition was installed, post card pictures of the Missouri building and an account of the library were sent to the public libraries of the state. The post cards were supplied by the Panama Pacific Exposition Committee.

The number of field visits during 1915 was relatively small. A week of the time of the secretary was given to assembling and shipping the exhibition of Missouri authors, time well justified in accuracy of record. Bolivar was visited at the time of the opening of its Carnegie library (March 6, 1915) and assistance

was given in the first book purchase. At the request of the director of the instructional department of the St. Louis Public Library, the secretary was present at the closing exercises on the morning of June 18th and spoke to the class on professional librarianship. The secretary was present, also, at the dedication of the Dulany Library of Paris, June 19th and later paid another visit to consult with the board and librarian. At Mexico the library of Hardin College and the public library were visited. During the University Summer School, the secretary gave five lectures on library cataloging in the teachers' course. The Lexington College for Women and the high schools of Carterville, Sarcoxie and Neosho were given personal aid in organizing their work. October 23-24, the secretary attended the meeting of the State Library Association at Joplin, and later was present there at the organization meeting of the Southwest Library Club on November 3rd.

Circular letters to the libraries of the state were sent out from the office in April and May. These letters accompanied leaflets and pamphlets to which they drew attention. In this way were distributed copies of best books on the war, A. L. A. report on statistical forms, circulars of the Missouri Teachers' Association, list of magazine bargains, U. S. circulars of National Park publications; announcement of St. Louis Club publication of addresses, collection of social survey material by F. R. Curtis, and City Welfare by Chicago School of Social Philanthropy. A third circular letter announced to thirty libraries that each would receive during the year the issues of the Wisconsin Bulletin from the Commission; the valuable apprentice course series then running in the bulletin was the reason for the gift, and it was sent to such libraries as would be interested in apprentice work.

The book collection of the Commission December 31, 1915, numbered 17,582 volumes. About 4,500 of these are classed by the decimal system and used as general loans, the others are assembled in fixed group traveling libraries.

The Commission has published:

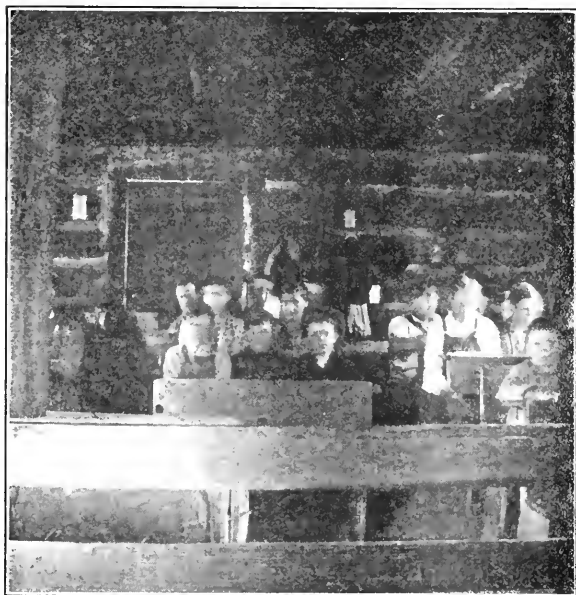
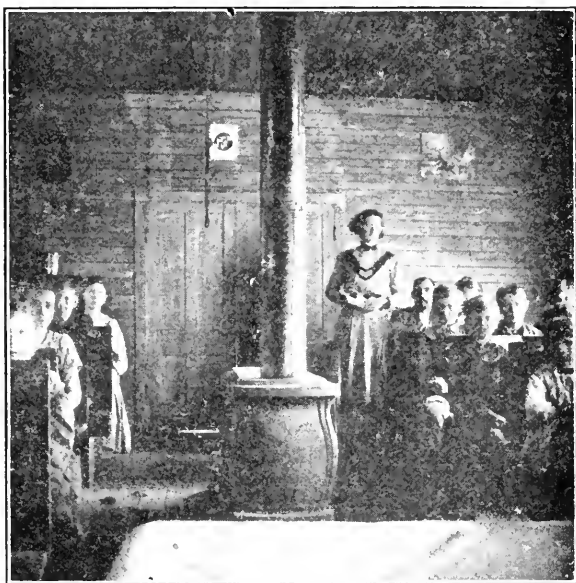
Handbook of traveling libraries (out of print).

Annotated book lists for traveling libraries, Numbers 1-10 (out of print).

Book mark lists, Numbers 11-14 (out of print).

Annual reports, Numbers 1-9, 1907-1915 (No. 4, 1910 out of print).

ELIZABETH B. WALES, Secretary.



TRAVELING LIBRARY PATRONS.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The notable thing about the work of the traveling library department is the widespread circulation. In all 103 counties have received traveling library books during the year 1915.

Counties using traveling libraries each previous year:

1907, 18 counties.	1911, 64 counties.
1908, 61 counties.	1912, 66 counties.
1909, 59 counties.	1913, 80 counties.
1910, 70 counties.	1914, 95 counties.

Thus clearly is shown the growing appreciation of the "state books" as they are frequently called. Of the 11 counties receiving no traveling libraries this year, Grundy county has been on the list four previous years; Newton, Washington and Webster, three; Barry county, two; and Andrew, Bollinger, Mercer, Morgan, Ripley, some one of the former years. Ozark county has so far not acknowledged its need of traveling libraries. Callaway, Harrison and Cass counties stand highest with respectively 14, 12 and 11 traveling library stations each. Something like 3,800 volumes have been used in these three counties during the year.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES—TABULATED CIRCULATION.

New issues, 1915.	Requests.	Volumes.
Groups of citizens	33	1,346
Public libraries	18	317
School and college	235	7,751
Study clubs	51	2,611
Other organizations	24	1,044
Individual loans	10	259
Renewals, 1914-15.		
Groups of citizens	2	190
Schools and colleges	1	149
Study clubs	5	177
Other organizations	4	260
Individual loans	7	65
Totals	420	11,169

The libraries counted as renewals have been for one reason or another allowed to remain longer than the usual term of 6 months at the respective library stations. The places represented in the renewal list are Alexandria, Bell City, Belton,

Centralia, Fredericktown, Higginsville, Hillsboro, Lee's Summit, Linn, Maysville, Mendon, Middletown, Notch, Poplar Bluff, Richmond, Robertsville, Thayer, Union, Willard.

Twelve stations have been steady patrons of the traveling libraries for five years: New Bloomfield, Carrollton, Austin, Stanberry, Independence (Library Club), Macon, Fredericktown, Eldon (not in 1915), Arbela, Warsaw, Auxvasse, Guthrie (not in 1915). Three of these represent study club groups, eight are groups of citizens organized for town improvement, one is a church society. At the ordinary rate of exchange these communities must have had the reading of 1,500 volumes.

Of the traveling library stations reported in 1908 (61), ten have since become public libraries: Savannah, Mexico, Vandalia, Columbia, Fulton, Mound City, Webb City, Webster Groves, Nevada, Marshfield. Six of these towns now have their own library buildings, four of which are Carnegie gifts. One has the contract let for its Carnegie building.

Among the group libraries sent out, the package libraries organized to meet the needs of high school debating have been circulated as follows:

January—December, 1915.	No. of issues.
Illiteracy test.....	3
Labor arbitration.....	1
Minimum wage.....	13
Panama Canal tolls.....	2
Philippine independence.....	19
Recall of judges.....	3
Woman's suffrage.....	2
Workmen's insurance.....	1
Total.....	44

Besides the groups, 1,432 volumes have been drawn from the open shelves by clubs, schools and individuals. New inquiries to the number of 108 have been answered, and 68 of these filed the proper agreement and received books.

A call from the organization of Camp Fire Girls at Wells-ville led to the assembling of special groups of books for that class of readers. Seventy-three volumes were arranged in 9 groups; the grouping followed the classes developed in the organization, thus:

Wood gatherers group (elementary, 3 sets).

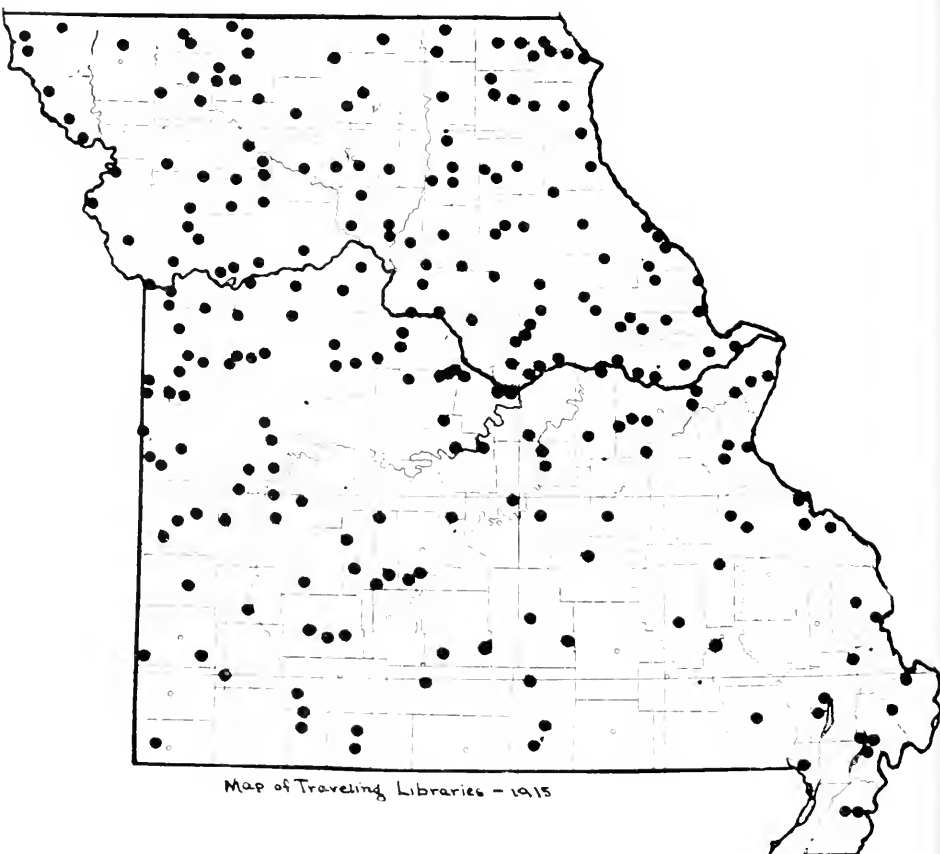
Fire makers group (intermediate, 3 sets).

Torch bearers group (advanced, 3 sets).

Two wood gatherers groups were called for at once by Union Star and Milan.

National Reading Circle.—The Educational Department at Washington reports 22 members of the National Reading Circle in Missouri, exclusive of Kansas City and St. Louis. Of these, three reside in towns or cities having public libraries; seven reside in places where traveling library stations are established. This leaves but ten possible individual borrowers of National Reading Circle books. Four applications for the books were received and regular agreement cards for extension service were sent by next mail. One member at Keytesville responded at once and received the books; two other applicants wrote that they had decided to buy them, and one made no response to the request for a signed agreement.

RUTH WOOLMAN, Mgr.



DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1915.

List of Traveling Library Stations, 1915.

Arranged by Counties.

Adair—	Cedar—	Gasconade—
Kirksville, 5.	Eldorado Springs, 2.	Hermann.
Atchison—	Chariton—	Owensville.
Rockport, 3.	Keytesville, 2.	Gentry—
Watson.	Mendon.	Albany.
Westboro.	Rothville.	McFall.
Audrain—	Salisbury, 4.	Stanberry, 2.
Mexico, 5.	Triplett.	Greene—
Vandalia, 3.	Christian—	Bois D'Arc.
Barton—	Nixa.	Fair Grove.
Golden City.	Ozark.	Springfield.
Ianba.	Clark—	Strafford, 2.
Lamar, 3.	Alexandria.	Harrison—
Minden Mines.	Ashton.	Bethany.
Bates—	Kaboka.	Blythesdale.
Amoret.	Medill.	Eagleville, 2.
Amsterdam.	Wayland.	Gilman City.
Butler, 3.	Wyaconda.	Martinsville, 3.
Horton.	Clay—	New Hampton, 3.
Benton—	Excelsior Springs, 2.	Ridgeway.
Warsaw.	Holt, 1.	Henry—
Boone—	Liberty, 2.	Blainstown.
Centralia, 2.	Clinton—	Brownington.
Rocheport, 2.	Cameron, 2.	Clinton, 4.
Buchanan—	Lathrop, 2.	Dunlop.
DeKalb.	Cole—	Windsor.
St. Joseph, 2.	Centertown, 2.	Hickory—
Butler—	Eldon.	Wheatland
Poplar Bluff, 5.	Jefferson City, 3.	Holt—
Caldwell—	Marion.	Craig.
Breckenridge, 3.	Taos.	Forbes.
Braymer, 2.	Cooper—	Forest City.
Kingston.	Boonville, 3.	Mound City.
Callaway—	Bumceton.	Howard—
Auxvasse, 2.	Otterville.	Armstrong.
Carrington.	Crawford—	Fayette.
Guthrie, 2.	Westover.	Howell—
Hatton.	Dade—	West Plains.
Mokane.	Greenfield, 2.	Willow Springs.
New Bloomfield, 4.	Dallas—	Iron—
Portland.	Buffalo, 2.	Ironton.
Tebbetts, 2.	Charity, 1.	Jackson—
Camden—	Lead Mine.	Grain Valley.
Branch.	Long Lane.	Hickman Mills.
Stoutland.	Louisburg, 3.	Independence, 3.
Cape Girardeau—	Daviess—	Kansas City.
Cape Girardeau.	Gallatin.	Jasper—
Jackson.	Lock Springs, 2.	Joplin.
Carroll—	DeKalb—	Sarcoie, 3.
Carrollton, 3.	Stewartsville.	Jefferson—
Miami Station.	Dent—	De Soto.
Carter—	Salem, 1.	Festus.
Van Buren.	Douglas—	Hillsboro.
Cass—	Ava.	Johnson—
Austin.	Dunklin—	Centerview.
Cleveland.	Campbell.	Holden, 2.
East Lynne.	Franklin—	Knox—
Freeman, 3.	Beaufort.	Baring.
Harrisonville, 2.	Catawissa.	Edina, 2.
Peculiar.	Gerald, 2.	Knox City.
Pleasant Hill.	Pacific.	
Strasburg.	St. Clair.	
	Sullivan.	

Laclede—	New Madrid—	Ste. Genevieve—
Brice.	Canalou.	Ste. Genevieve, 2.
Conway.	Lilbourn, 2.	St. Marys.
Phillipsburg.	New Madrid.	St. Louis—
Lafayette—	Nodaway—	Maplewood.
Alma.	Pickering, 2.	Webster Groves.
Columbus.	Pemiscot—	Saline—
Concordia.	Caruthersville.	Marshall, 2.
Lawrence—	Deering.	Miami.
Peirce City, 3.	Perry—	Slater.
Lewis—	Menfro.	Schuyler—
LaBelle, 3.	Pettis—	Lancaster.
Maywood.	Sedalia.	Queen City.
Monticello.	Smithton.	Scotland—
Lincoln—	Phelps—	Arbela.
Elsberry, 2.	Newburg, 2.	Granger.
Foley.	Pike—	Scott—
Troy, 2.	Bowling Green.	Perkins.
Linn—	Clarksville.	Shannon—
Bucklin.	Eolia, 3.	Winona.
Laclede, 2.	Louisiana.	Shelby—
Meadville.	Platte—	Clarence.
Livingston—	Platte City.	Lentner.
Chillicothe.	Polk—	Shelbyville.
McDonald—	Morrisville.	Stoddard—
Anderson.	Pulaski—	Bloomfield.
Macon—	Dixon.	Dexter, 2.
Anabel.	Putnam—	Stone—
Atlanta.	Unionville.	Crane.
Macon, 2.	Worthington.	Galena.
Madison—	Ralls—	Notch.
Jewett.	Center, 2.	Sullivan—
Maries—	Randolph—	Milan.
Paydown.	Clark.	Newton.
Vichy.	Moberly, 3.	Reger.
Marion—	Ray—	Taney—
Philadelphia.	Camden.	Mincy.
Miller—	Hardin, 2.	Texas—
Hoecker.	Orrick.	Houston.
Olean.	Reynolds—	Summerville.
Tuscumbia, 2.	Centerville.	Vernon—
Mississippi—	Ellington, 2.	Moundville.
Charleston, 2.	Exchange.	Nevada, 2.
East Prairie.	St. Charles—	Schell City.
Moniteau—	Howell.	Walker.
McGirk.	O Fallon.	Warren—
Tipton, 2.	St. Charles.	Bernheimer.
Monroe—	St. Clair—	Case.
Holliday.	Lowry City.	Marthasville.
Madison, 3.	Oscola, 3.	New Truxton.
Monroe City, 2.	Rookins, 2.	Wright City.
Paris, 2.	Roscoe.	Wayne—
Montgomery—	St. Francois—	Piedmont, 2.
Jonesburg, 2.	Desloge, 2.	Worth—
Montgomery City, 2.	Farmington, 5.	Denver.
Wellsville, 3.		Wright—
		Mansfield, 2.
		Mountain Grove, 3.

Legislative Reference Department.

The session work of the legislative reference library operated by the Missouri Library Commission began on December 1, 1914. During the month a large amount of material needed to meet the present needs of the legislators was sent for, classified and added to the collection, which in many respects was quite adequate for present needs. Each of the elected legislative members was informed by postal that this department was prepared to furnish, as in the previous session, material or data upon any subject of interest to legislators. A return postal was attached for reply and for a statement of subjects of particular interest. A large number of replies were received. In all cases the material desired was sent and research requested upon various subjects was carried out. The work with the elected members previous to their coming to Jefferson City was not, however, so much as had been hoped for. This was due in part to the short time before the convening of the legislature, many members waiting until their arrival at Jefferson City before making requests for material. It is probable also that work with the members previous to the session was lessened by the fact that a Students' Club of the State University sent out a similar statement to the members and the work was thus divided.

Upon the opening of the session the work of the department increased very materially. There were a number of calls at the office of the department and many pamphlets and books were loaned. Several bills of previous sessions were furnished to members from our files and a considerable number of research and reference questions were looked up for the members. After the time for the introduction of bills had passed, the reference work slackened owing in part to the stress of the routine work of this particular session.

The usual resolution authorizing the preparation of the index of bills was passed in the House January 16th, and 500 copies were ordered printed. On February 1st the Senate made a special order for the printing of two hundred extra copies. The index of bills was issued weekly and was cumulated in each number. There were in all eight numbers. The system of cross reference used was increased materially. The headings used were selected with a view of availability to the lawyer, the legislator and the public at large, both the legal and the common

subject headings being used where needed. The indexing of the bills was quite difficult owing to the fact that there were so many code-revision and legal-procedure bills. After the first few issues, a list showing by number the bills introduced by each member was added by request of members.

By resolution, twenty-five copies of all House bills, and, by Senate rule number 30, twenty copies of all Senate bills, were allowed to the Missouri Library Commission. Each week files of all bills received were sent to ten public libraries of the state and three files were also sent to co-operating institutions as follows: The National Legislative Information Service, the Public Affairs Information Service and the Legislative Reference Department of the Texas State Library. Separate lists of bills were sent to a number of institutions and individuals. Many requests for information in regard to legislation in this state were received and duly answered.

Generous use was made of the co-operation of similar departments in other states and some very valuable service was rendered which otherwise would have been difficult to secure. Two questionnaire letters were sent to each state in the Union, one questionnaire letter to the twelve neighboring states, and in two cases telegrams were used to secure information desired by the members very promptly. Requests for information or material covering 40 subjects were made by institutions outside of the State of Missouri. Not counting exchanges of bills in series, the list is as follows:

Agricultural credit (3)	Insurance report
Ballot law	Legislative reference
Blue sky law (2)	Lynching laws of United States
Capital punishment	Minimum wage (4)
City manager bills (4)	Missouri statute revision
Civil service	Motion pictures
Claim agent	Negro centennial of freedom
Compensation pamphlet (6)	Primary election law
Convict labor	Public employment bureau
Corporation owners of surplus land	Public Service Commission (2)
County high schools	Roster (Missouri General Assembly)
County purchasing board	(2)
Eight-hour law	Senate wage law
Electrocuttion	State fire insurance
Eleemosynary institutions	State purchasing board
Factory inspection report	Stone in public buildings
Fire insurance (6)	Taxation of dogs
Fraudulent advertising	Torrens system
Governor's message (2)	Treasury agent
Index (special requests 6)	Vocational education
Industrial hygiene and occupational diseases	

During the legislative session 136 pieces of material were lent and data covering 56 different subjects were furnished to the members. This does not include the minor reference assistance furnished, such as copies of former bills, etc. Thirty members called for material at the office, which is very unsuitably located, two blocks from the legislative chambers. Many others sent their clerks for material or made use of the telephone, in which case the desired data were delivered to them.

Early in the session the librarian of the Legislative Reference Department was placed upon the pay roll of the Legislature, and one of the clerks of the House was assigned to the department late in January and remained to the close of the session. At the close of the session a month was given to checking over and rearranging all the material on the shelves. The Card Index of bills of 1909-1911-1913 were refiled in one cumulative file. The newspaper clippings were put into envelopes, classified and filed on the shelves. The magazine file was arranged, regrouped and checked over to ascertain the particular worth of each to the department. The bills of 1909 were filed in cases and labeled. The 1915 file of bills was completed so far as possible, and copies of the final bills were sent to the various libraries and other departments. A file of bills containing only those which were passed by the House and Senate was made up and sent to the ten public libraries and other institutions who received files of bills.

Before the close of the session all outstanding material was recalled, and most of it was collected. Letters were sent to all persons still holding material from this department, asking that the same be returned at their earliest convenience. The bills received from other states were classified and filed in cartons for use in the next legislative session.

The work of the department was not without its trials and disappointments, but upon the whole the service met with better recognition than in the past.

EARL H. DAVIS,
Librarian in Charge.

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. DOCUMENTS IN MISSOURI LIBRARIES.

A list of the several classes of depository libraries for the State of Missouri.

Designated Depositories receiving one copy of every document printed by the Government for distribution.

State Library, Jefferson City.
 St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
 College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Missouri, Columbia.
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.
 Free Public Library, Hannibal.
 Hazelton Public School Library, Chillicothe.
 Free Public Library, St. Joseph.
 Public Library, Kansas City.
 Drury College Library, Springfield.
 State Normal School, Warrensburg.
 Washington University, St. Louis.
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 University of Missouri, Columbia.
 Christian Brothers College, St. Louis.
 Public Library, St. Louis.
 Public School Library, Perryville.
 St. Vincents College, Cape Girardeau.
 Public School Library, Carthage.

Geological Depositories receiving only the publications of the Geological Survey.

Public School Library, Sedalia.
 Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
 Christian University, Canton.
 Public High School Library, Huntsville.
 Free Public Library, Moberly.
 Jewett Norris Free Public Library, Trenton.
 Kidder Institute, Kidder.
 Public School Library, Bethany.
 Park College, Parkville.
 Central High School, St. Joseph.
 Manual Training School, Kansas City.
 High School, Bolivar.
 Central College, Fayette.
 Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.
 Pike College, Bowling Green.
 St. Charles Military College, St. Charles.
 Missouri Military Academy, Mexico.
 Kendrick Seminary, St. Louis.
 Marvin Collegiate Institute, Fredericktown.
 Carleton College, Farmington.

Public School Library, Flat River.
 SouthEast Missouri Normal School, Cape Girardeau.
 Free Public Library, Joplin.
 High School Library, Lebanon.

Official Gazette Depositories receiving only the Official Gazette
 of the Patent Office.

State Library, Jefferson City.
 School of Mines, Rolla.
 Public Library, Sedalia.
 Marvin Collegiate Institute, Fredericktown.
 Public Library, Independence.
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 Joplin Library, Joplin.
 Christian University, Canton.
 Public School Library, Macon.
 Free Public Library, Hannibal.
 Free Public Library, Moberly.
 Public School Library, Trenton.
 Public School Library, Chillicothe.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.
 Public School Library, Plattsburg.
 Free Public Library, Maryville.
 Y. M. C. A. Library, St. Joseph.
 Public Library, St. Joseph.
 Public Library, Kansas City.
 Manual Training School, Kansas City.
 Industrial Council Library, Kansas City.
 Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
 Drury College, Springfield.
 State Normal School, Springfield.
 State University, Columbia.
 Pike College, Bowling Green.
 Washington University, St. Louis.
 Library S. W. Turner Society, St. Louis.
 Library Concordia Turner Society, St. Louis.
 Christian Brothers College, St. Louis.
 Y. M. C. A. Library, St. Louis.
 Thieme Technical Club, St. Louis.
 Jewish Educational Alliance, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Law Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Public Free Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis.
 Engineers Club, St. Louis.
 Library South St. Louis Turner Society, St. Louis.
 Railroad Y. M. C. A., DeSoto.
 College Library School of the Ozarks, Hollister.
 Joplin Club, Joplin.
 Public Library, Carthage.
 Webb City Commercial Club, Webb City.

Missouri Libraries and the Library of Congress, May, 1916.

Depository for complete set of Library of Congress cards:

St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.

Libraries subscribing to the Library of Congress proof sheets:

University of Missouri, Columbia.

St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

Libraries subscribing to Library of Congress cards:

Carthage Library, Carthage.

Central College, Fayette.

Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton.

Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis.

Fulton Public Library, Fulton.

Hannibal Public Library, Hannibal.

Jefferson City Free Public Library, Jefferson City.

Joplin Free Public Library, Joplin.

Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City.

Catholic Free Public Library, Kansas City.

Lindenwood College for Women, St. Charles.

Maryville Public Library, Maryville.

Maryville State Normal School, Maryville.

Paris Public Library, Paris.

Paris High School Library, Paris.

Principia School Library, St. Louis.

St. Joseph Public Library, St. Joseph.

St. Joseph Central High School, St. Joseph.

St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.

Savannah Public Library, Savannah.

Missouri Bureau Geology and Mines, Rolla.

Missouri Historical Society Library, St. Louis.

Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City.

Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia.

Missouri University Library, Columbia.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla.

Springfield Public Library, Springfield.

Springfield State Normal School, Springfield.

Stephens College Library, Columbia.

Warrensburg State Normal School, Warrensburg.

Washington University Library, St. Louis.

Washington University Medical Library, St. Louis.

Westminster College Library, Fulton.

William Jewell College Library, Liberty.

William Woods College, Fulton.

Institutions No Longer Active.

Libraries not represented in the foregoing list either because of lack of response or because no longer in existence.

Appleton City—Academy Library. No report to make; building was rented to public school. C. A. Theilmann, Prin. of Academy. (December 1915.)

Ashley—Watson Historical Library. New administration finds records too incomplete for report. (December, 1915.)

Camden Point—Female Orphan School, Christian Church Library, Camden Point, Missouri.

Canton—Meridian Lodge Library, Canton, Missouri.

Cape Girardeau—St. Vincent's College Library, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

College Mound—McGee College Library, College Mound, Missouri.

Dadeville—Dadeville Academy Library, Dadeville, Missouri.

Dexter—Dexter Christian College. Letters unclaimed. (December, 1915.)

Fredericktown—Marvin Collegiate Institute.

Gravelton—Concordia College. Letters unclaimed. (December, 1915.)

Gorin—Gorin Academy. Has been of the past, for ten years; supplanted by public schools. A. A. Briscoe, Superintendent.

Independence—Woodland College. Has closed its doors. H. C. Severance, 1916.

Madison—Public Library, Madison, Missouri. Clyde Eubank, Librarian.

Marionville—Marionville College. No response to *anybody's* letters.

Merwin—Interstate College Library, Merwin, Missouri.

Moundville—Cooper College. Has not been running for five years. High school absorbed it. C. C. Smith, Principal. (January, 1916).

Neosho—Gladstone Literary Society Library, Neosho, Missouri.

Palmyra—Centenary Academy Library, Palmyra, Missouri.

Pearce City—Baptist College. Unsigned note on report blank. "No Baptist College here for ten years." (December, 1915.)

Platte City—Gaylord Institute, Platte City, Missouri.

Richmond—Woodson Institute. Property sold to Public School Board, 1915. Library has gone into private ownership. S. W. Emory.

Rocky Comfort—Horner Institute Library, Rocky Comfort, Missouri.

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